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RENMIN RIBAO: U.S.-SOVIET SPACE RIVALRY CONTINUES

HK210257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "The Soviet Union and United States Vie for Possession of the 'High Ground in Space'"]

[Text] Outer space is tranquil compared with the turbulent earth. However the fierce struggle between the superpowers has already moved from earth into space, and the universe will no longer be a haven of peace.

The contest for space began immediately after the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite 24 years ago. The United States and Soviet Union have fired several thousand satellites into space, very many of them military reconnaissance satellites. At the end of the 1960's, the Soviet Union made the development of killer satellites a major part of space research. The United States too has spent several billion dollars on developing weapons for use against satellites. Neither of the two superpowers wants to be overtaken by the other. The latest development began on 2 February this year, and the Soviet Union carried out a further successful test of a killer satellite on 14 March. At the same time, the test flight of the U.S. "Columbia" spaceship was also successful. The Soviet killer satellites pose a threat to various U.S. photoreconnaissance, electronic intelligence, navigation and weather satellites, while U.S. spaceships carrying antisatellite laser weapons will threaten low-orbit satellites launched by the Soviet Union. This development shows that the "star wars" as shown in science fiction film are in danger of becoming reality.

According to U.S. statistical data, from January 1957 to June 1980, the United States and the Soviet Union carried out a total of 2,800 unmanned space launches, with the Soviet Union carrying out 700 more than the United States. About half the space vehicles launched were military in nature; 42 percent of the U.S. launchings and 61 percent of the Soviet launchings were in this category. The United States launched 233 photography spy satellites and the Soviet Union 480. The United States launched 77 electronic reconnaissance satellites and the Soviet Union 70. The United States launched 41 early warning satellites and the Soviet Union 17. In addition, outer space is full of large numbers of guided missile and military communications satellites. These satellites are all vital eyes and ears of the United States and the Soviet Union. When hostile action breaks out, they will be the first targets.

When Iran detained the U.S. hostages in 1979, Carter ordered a naval task force into the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union immediately launched a nuclear-powered radar satellite to monitor the movements of this force, with the result that these 38 warships were shadowed periodically. The fleet could have been attacked by Soviet missiles at any time. Similarly, the moment a war breaks out, this satellite would become the "target" for U.S. antisatellite weapons.

The Soviet Union carried out an antisatellite test on 16 February 1976. Although it was unsuccessful, it was enough to cause unease in the United States. This was because the launching time was timed to coincide with Soviet military maneuvers held from 29 January to 15 February. After launching the killer satellite, the maneuvers entered a 'strategic stage,' the climax being reached on 19 February when strategic missiles were launched. This timing showed that the Soviet Union could use killer satellites for fighting a conventional war in Europe and launching a nuclear attack on America, with the aim of destroying America's "eyes and ears" in space. The Soviet intention in developing killer satellites is perfectly clear. It is precisely in this sense that some in the West hold that a future great war will be decided in outer space.

Not long ago Brezhnev suddenly became concerned about a "peaceful universe." He appealed for "not permitting the militarization of space." However, everyone knows that it is precisely the Soviet Union that carried out over 1,000 space launchings of a military nature from 1957 to 1980; and it was also the Soviet Union that has carried out 19 killer satellite experiments. Of course, the United States is not content to be behind in this respect. This rivalry in outer space began in the 1960's.

The Soviet Union regards space as an extension of terrestrial and atmospheric sovereignty. It has stated that the only satellites that have the right to pass over its head are those monitoring the SALT. Since 1968 the Soviet Union has vigorously developed antisatellite weapons, and U.S. intelligence agencies have already recorded 19 such tests. Due to the fact that the tests are all carried out within the Soviet Union's borders, the CIA has been unable to determine their degree of success, but it is reported that over half have been successful. The United States did not pay a great deal of attention to these tests for the first 3 years because these killer satellites operated mainly at an altitude of 120 to 600 miles and did not pose a direct threat to U.S. early warning satellites operating at an altitude of 22,300 miles, which could continue issuing warnings in ample time. However, it is now said that the Soviet Union has been able to put its killer satellites into orbit at a height of 2,500 miles, where they will threaten large numbers of U.S. reconnaissance and navigation satellites. The United States also started antisatellite weapons research in the 1960's. Apart from researching the development of antisatellite missiles, she has also studied the placing of debris and so on in the orbit of enemy satellites.

At present both sides are making big efforts in laser weapons. The United States conducted experiments with laser weapons at the beginning of the 1970's. To reflect a laser weapon from the ground onto a satellite 100 miles high takes less than 1/100 second, and no guidance equipment is required. According to some U.S. military experts, it will only take the Soviet Union 5 years to deploy earth-based lasers which can hit targets 3,000 or even 22,300 miles high, thus threatening the U.S. early warning satellites.

In order to gain superiority in the control of outer space, the U.S. Defense Department will also construct a military space port for spaceships engaged in military flights. The spaceships can carry all kinds of satellites to outer space and facilitate the construction there of space stations equipped with laser weapons.

Military intelligence agency estimates vary as to when the United States and the Soviet Union will finally be able to complete the deployment of their antisatellite and antimissile laser weapons in space. However, one thing is certain, and that is that in the development of space weapons the two superpowers will not easily yield superiority to each other, and their rivalry in space will become even more fierce.

U.S. REPORT NOTES SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW182140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1508 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--According to a Washington dispatch, a U.S. intelligence organ said that the Soviet Union has already deployed 225 to 250 SS-120 guided missiles, with 2/3 of them aimed at Europe and the remaining 1/3 aimed at China and Japan. The speed of guided missiles deployed by the Soviet Union has consistently proved to be much faster than originally expected by Western intelligence departments. A Pentagon official on 16 July said that Defense Secretary Weinberger is trying to persuade U.S. intelligence departments to make available to the public the information on and photographs of SS-120 guided missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in Europe and Asia.

FORMER U.S. SECURITY ADVISER BRZEZINSKI VISITS

Meets Geng Biao

OW181352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Geng Biao today met with Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to the U.S. president. Meeting in the Great Hall of the People, they had a wide-ranging discussion on the international situation and other issues of mutual interest.

Chai Chengwen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, attended the meeting.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW191224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met with Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to the U.S. president, in the Great Hall of the People here today. They had a friendly discussion on major international issues and Sino-U.S. relations.

Brzezinski conveyed to Deng Xiaoping the good wishes of former president Carter. Deng Xiaoping asked Brzezinski to convey his regards to Mr Carter and former vice-president Mondale.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin attended the meeting. Also present were Professor Michael Oksenburg and Mr Charles Freeman, charge d'affaires AI of the U.S. embassy in Beijing.

Discusses Sino-U.S. Relationship

OW191318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski said here today it is not surprising that he found himself in agreement with Deng Xiaoping on their assessment of Sino-U.S. relationship and the global strategic situation. The former national security adviser to the U.S. president said this at a press conference when asked about his impression of his talk with the vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee earlier this morning.

Discussing Sino-American relationship, he said this relationship has created a new international situation in which there is emerging, in effect, a coalition between the United States, China, Japan and Western Europe. "This is an objective reality and as such has to be recognized as a new and important development of world affairs," he said. The U.S.-China policy, Dr Brzezinski said, "spans both parties and that has created an American bipartisan commitment to sustaining the American-Chinese friendship."

He said that Sino-American friendship "is not a matter of personal links and subjective wishes, but is now an objective fact." This is because, he said, they share certain common interests and these are of far-reaching and global impact. "Our common interests, first of all, in making certain that peace is preserved and that expansionism is checked creates between us a bond of interest that is objective and that bond in turn has been a catalyst for the development of many other relationships which have a life of their own," he said.

Instancing the economic relationship, he said that China has now become the third largest importer of American goods in Asia and Sino-U.S. trade is roughly twice as large as American-Soviet trade. Scientific, cultural and educational cooperation is growing and the security relationship is emerging in a tangible sense, Dr Brzezinski said. "American-Chinese relationship grows steadily and that also makes it a more durable relationship."

Asked to elaborate on the security relationship, he said: "This can take a variety of forms and I would not underestimate in this connection the importance of military exchanges, sustained strategic consultations and exchange of information."

Speaking of his tour of southwest China, he said he was struck by the growing sense of confidence, particularly in the country side. "The economy is on the upturn and the economic policies pursued by the government give the peasantry a greater opportunity for benefiting from economic development," he said. He said in talking to peasants and visiting peasant homes he got a sense of confidence and actual progress being generated as a result of the present agricultural policy. "China is now in a process of settling down," he said. "The broad trend is for greater regularity, predictability, stability and openness to the outside world. I hope it will continue." Dr Brzezinski also said that, in talking to officials, urban dwellers and peasants, he was impressed by the revulsion against the Cultural Revolution and the widespread determination that this must not happen again.

Before arriving here July 16, Dr Brzezinski and his party had toured parts of Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces along a trek of the historic Long March of the Red Army back in 1934 and 1935. He said he obtained a better sense of the very historic significance of the Chinese revolution and the Long March was indeed an epic. Dr Brzezinski and his party will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

BRIEFS

U.S. SCHOLAR HONORED--Shenyang, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Dr Yu-chi Ho, professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. has been made an honorary professor of Zhenyang's Northeast Technology Institute. At a ceremony Monday at the institute Dr Yu-chi Ho, one of the developers of control theory, a type of systems analysis in the United States, was presented with a diploma by Bi Keyun, president of the institute. The Vice Governor of Liaoning Province Zhang Zhiyuan was present. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 8 Jul 81 OW]

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 'SINO-RUSSIAN TREATY OF ILI'

HK171150 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Chen Xiaoning [7115 1321 1380], student of history department of Yunnan University: "Zeng Jize and the 'Sino-Russian Treaty of Ili'"]

[Text] After the opium war, China was gradually reduced to the status of a semicolonial and semifeudal society. In facing the aggressors, the corrupt Qing government basically adopted a foreign policy of national betrayal and capitulation. A diplomatic official of the Qing government, Zeng Jize (1839-1890), through his diplomatic negotiations aided in protecting the interests of the country and the nation.

Czarist Russia's Invasion of Ili and the Signing of the "Treaty of Livadia"

Ili was a place of strategic importance in our country's northwestern region. Czarist Russia had annexed three khanates in central Asia during the mid-19th century, and wanted to seize Ili in order to open a road to China's interior.

In 1864, people of various nationalities in Xinjiang rose in rebellion against the Qing government. Not long after the rebellion broke out, its leadership was usurped by the feudal lords and the religious leaders, who styled themselves as princes or khans and established feudal independent kingdoms. Yakub Beg, an army officer of the Haohan khanate in central Asia, took this opportunity to invade Xinjiang. The Qing government temporarily lost control of a greater part of Xinjiang which was then divided and in confusion. This gave Czarist Russia an opportunity to occupy Ili by force. In his memorial to the czar, (Ku-luo-ba-te-jin) [1655 5012 1572 3676 6855], who was then a member of the staff of the Russian army and later became minister of the army, clamored: "Annexing the fertile Ili region which is called a strong fortress of the east will greatly benefit us and pose a threat to China." (Ku-luo-ba-te-jin): "The Russian Army and the War Against Japan", vol 1, p 70) In July 1871, under the pretext of "defending Russia's borders" the czar sent his troops to occupy Ili. On the one hand he tried to hoodwink the Qing government, saying that he only "restored the land on its behalf," "had no intention of occupying the land permanently" and "would return the land to the Qing government as soon as order was restored in Xinjiang and the rebellions in Urumqi, Manas and other cities were quelled." ("Records of Diplomatic Negotiations" in "Xinjiang Annals with Illustrations," p 2) On the other hand, he recognized Yakub Beg's government, trying to take advantage of the division of Xinjiang to attain his goal of permanently occupying Ili. In Ili, the czar carried out sanguinary colonial rule, dismantling cities, resettling the local people, stationing his troops and demanding grain and money from residents. "As time went by, the local people were virtually depleted." ("Events During the Reign of the Emperor Muzong of the Qing Dynasty," vol 350, pp 17-18)

The compromise group headed by Li Hongzhang and the resistance group represented by Zuo Zongtang inside the Qing government had a heated debate on whether to restore or give up the lost territories of Xinjiang.

In 1875, the Qing government adopted Zuo Zongtang's proposal and dispatched troops to Xinjiang under his command. With the support from the people of various nationalities, the Qing army was invincible and restored northern Xinjiang in November 1876. Yakub Beg committed suicide and southern Xinjiang was also restored in May 1877. The quick suppression of the rebellions in Xinjiang was far beyond the czar's expectation. Going back on his word, the czar refused to return Ili to the Qing government.

In October 1878, the Qing government sent Chong Hou, assistant minister of civil personnel affairs, as plenipotentiary to St Petersburg to demand that the czar keep his promise of returning Ili to China.

Muddleheaded, Chong Hou was confused by the czar's "flattery, ambiguous words and repeated threats." ("Historical Records of the Qing Government's Foreign Affairs," vol 18, p 6) He told the czar that he would "consent to whatever was profitable to both countries." (ibid, vol 15, pp 31-32) So, in October 1879, he signed the "Treaty of Livadia" with the czar.

According to this treaty, the Qing government had to pay an indemnity of 5 million rubles (equivalent to more than 2.8 million liang of silver) and to concede the rich and resourceful lands west of the Huoerguosi River and in the Tekesi River Basin to Russia. At Russia's insistence, the boundaries at Kashgar and Tarbagatai were redemarcated. Regarding trade relations, Russia not only established consulates in Ili, Kashgar, Tarbagatai and Kulun for supervising commercial affairs according to previous treaties, but also established new ones in Jiayuguan, Kebuduo, Wuliyasutai, Hami, Turfan, Urumqi and Gucheng. Russia enjoyed total exemption from commercial taxation in Mongolia and Xinjiang. A new overland traffic route leading from Kebuduo to Tianjin via Zhangjiakou was opened in north China, and another route leading from Jiayuguan to Hankou via Xian or Hanzhong was opened in west China. Taxes on imported Russian goods to Tianjin or Hankou transported by land were reduced to one-third of the taxes on cargoes transported by sea. ("Events During the Reign of the Emperor Dezong of the Qing Dynasty," vol 102, pp 5-6) On the other hand, China retained only a few ruined and deserted cities in the Ili area.

The signing of this treaty enabled Russia to "obtain from China more than what it could keep at the risk of war." ((Jie-la-wei-qi) [2638 2139 4850 1142]: "Russia in the East," p 100) Overjoyed, (Re-mei-ni) [3583 2734 1441], Russia's delegate in the negotiations, said: "To satisfy Russian public opinion, we must vigorously publicize the commercial and strategic profits we have gained from China." (ibid, p 98)

Chong Hou's deed of national betrayal shocked the whole country. Zuo Zongtang and other members of the resistance group asked the Qing government to "engage in diplomatic negotiations first" and "then decide the matter by war." ("Historical Records of the Qing Government's Foreign Affairs," vol 18, p 6) They firmly called for restoring Ili by coordinating diplomatic negotiations with military operations. Subsequently, the Qing government declared that in the treaty, "many points were against its prior instructions" and "could not be implemented." (ibid, vol 19, p 3) It refused to accept and ratify this treaty. Chong Hou was dismissed and imprisoned.

Being shamed into anger, Russia on the one hand lodged a "protest" with the Chinese Foreign Ministry and on the other hand amassed troops in areas bordering China and dispatched warships, threatening to blockade China's ports. Out of their own interests, Britain, France, Germany and the United States jointly exerted pressure upon the Qing government.

Under these circumstances, the Qing government decided to reopen negotiations with czarist Russia.

Zeng Jize Served as an Envoy to Russia and the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Ili"

In July 1880, the Qing government appointed Zeng Jize, a former ambassador to Britain and France, to be the imperial envoy to Russia.

Zeng Jize, alias Zeng Jiegang, was a son of Zeng Guofan. He realized that he had accepted a strenuous diplomatic mission due to the policy of power politics implemented by the imperialists. However, to maintain the territorial integrity of the motherland, he was determined to "defend the big rivers and mountains and deal with a critical situation and go into the lair to get back the cast-off feed." ("Collected Works of Zeng Huiming," vol 3, p 6) He was resolved to recover the territory occupied by Russia. After analyzing the situation, he realized that it was improper to abandon the territory or recover it by force. The most effective way to solve the problem was through diplomatic negotiations. As for the way to conduct the negotiations, he followed the principle: "We should argue strongly on the matter of defining the boundaries, because they cannot be changed once they are defined. As for the provisions and clauses for trade and commerce, they should be allowed to remain unchanged provided that they are not too harsh on account that they can be amended in the future." ("A History of the Qing Dynasty--Biographies," vol 233)

From the period of July 1880 to 24 February 1881 when the treaty was finally signed, the complicated negotiations continued for 7 months. Zeng Jize's counterparts at the talks were czarist Russian Foreign Minister (Ji-er-si) [0679 1422 2448], envoy to China (Bu-ce) [1580 4595], senior official of the Foreign Ministry (Re-mei-ni) [3583 2734 1441] and Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry (Mei-ni-ke-pu) [2734 1441 4430 2528] and others. They were all cunning and vicious old hands in the art of diplomacy. Zeng Jize "debated with them repeatedly and his speeches ran to more than 100,000 words." (ibid) They engaged in a battle of words and verbally crossed swords.

On 4 August, when Zeng Jize called on the Russian Foreign Ministry for the first time to talk about the matter of fixing the date for presenting his credentials, (Ji-er-si) "adopted an icy manner and spoke harshly." He also assumed an intimidating posture as if he would refuse to attend the talks, saying, "What we should do now is to follow the treaty and there is no need for further negotiations." Zeng Jize refuted this fallacy by saying: "Treaties come into force only after the ratification by the two signatory states. If there is something unacceptable in the treaty, further negotiations should be conducted." ("Notes on Sino-Russian Talks on the Ili Treaty" carried in "Diary of an Envoy to Russia," p 88)

During the period from August to October, czarist Russia deliberately created difficulties in the matters such as the place for the negotiations and the qualifications of the representatives of the Chinese side and so forth. Under these circumstances, Zeng Jize was neither humble nor pert, and dealt with the situation confidently and without haste. He argued forcefully on just grounds, frequently preventing (Ji-er-si) from advancing more arguments.

On 23 August, Zeng Jize called on the Foreign Ministry of czarist Russia and put forth a 6-point proposal to the czarist Russian diplomats such as (Ji-er-si), (Re-mei-ni), (Bu-ce) and so forth: (1) The whole area of Ili should be returned to China; (2) the boundaries between the area of Tarbagatai and Kashgar and Russia should still be defined in accordance with the "Memorandum on Defining the Sino-Russian Northwestern Borderline;" (3) Russia is allowed to do business in Jiayuguan only after all of Ili has been returned to China; (4) no more Russian consulates will be set up except in Jiayuguan; (5) no Russian consulates will be set up in Gucheng, Hami and Kulun, and Russian businessmen are allowed to select one of the above-quoted places to store their goods; (6) Russian businessmen in Xinjiang are not totally exempted from taxation. (ibid, p 93) The treaty signed by Chong Hou was basically repudiated.

On 25 August, the czarist Russian Government called a meeting which was attended by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the naval and army departments. They discussed the proposed amendments to the treaty. The meeting decided that the benefits Russia would gain as a result of the "Treaty of Livadia" should be retained and that the matter of returning the Tekesi River Basin to China should be regarded as blackmail on the part of the Qing government. In a word, Russia would "bargain in an ingenious way." (Jie-la-wei-q1): "Russia in the East") On 28 August, czarist Russia delivered a note to the Chinese representatives in which it rejected the proposal to hold talks in St Petersburg. It sent (Bu-ce) to Beijing to talk with the Qing government. In so doing, it tried to create trouble. In the meantime, czarist Russia also played the old trick of "gunboat diplomacy" and sent a fleet led by Admiral (Liao-suo-fu-si-ji) [1675 4792 1133 2448 1015] to the Far East to threaten the Qing government. The weak and feeble Qing government was thus thrown into panic and instructed Zeng Jize that he should try hard to get the negotiations held in Russia. On 18 September, Zeng Jize approached the Foreign Ministry of czarist Russia and insisted that the negotiations be held in St Petersburg. On 22 September, czarist Russia recalled (Bu-ce) and accepted the proposal to continue holding the negotiations in St Petersburg.

During the negotiations, the point at issue was whether Chinese territory should be ceded. Czarist Russia did its utmost to retain the benefits it had gained as a result of the "Treaty of Livadia," whereas Zeng Jize insisted that the Tekesi River Basin should be returned to China. The negotiations were deadlocked several times. (Re-mei-ni) maintained that Russia should use "artillery to deal with" the Qing government and that its actions should not be restricted to "raising a fist alone. And we should always be ready to use force." He added that "they will accept our proposal only after we have thrust our pistols down their throats." (ibid) Therefore, during the negotiations, the Russians played the trick of being deliberately dishonest and stalling for time. Sometimes, they made false counter-charges and put forth unacceptable demands. They also coupled threats with promises and committed every type of evil. Zeng Jize drew a lesson from Chong Hou, who had been fooled by the Russians, and kept his head to carry out a stern struggle against the shameless tricks of the Russian diplomats.

For example, during the talks held on 9 October (Bu-ce) threatened Zeng Jize by saying, "It is difficult to amend the original treaty." He pointed out: If China recovers the Tekesi River Basin, "it should compensate our loss by ceding another area to use of similar size." ("Notes on Sino-Russian Talks on the Ili Treaty" carried in "Diary of an Envoy to Russia," p 113) He also asked Zeng Jize: "What coastal area can China cede to us?" Zeng Jize replied: "I believe that from now on China's territory will never be ceded any more," sternly rejecting the claims of czarist Russia over China's territory. (ibid) In the talks held on 20 October, (Re-mei-ni) told Zeng Jize that if China refused to conclude the treaty in accordance with the terms worked out by the Russian side, Russia "is prepared to fight a war." Zeng Jize replied that if czarist Russia persisted in doing so, the Qing government would abrogate all the previous treaties and that this would only delay the recovery of Ili. (Re-mei-ni) wrongly thought that this was a loophole that he could use and said hurriedly, "If you do not state in the treaty that Ili is under the jurisdiction of Russia, will it not be difficult for you to take it back in the future? Our government always maintains that we should adopt concrete measures and avoid ambiguity." Zeng Jize replied that "China would on no account cede the land to Russia because of a treaty." He added: "What I am going to say will clear up your doubts. When China recovers Ili in the future, it will use a peaceful means, if our two countries still live in peace and harmony. If China recovers the territory by exercising courtesy, your government should also show due courtesy. If our two countries unfortunately become estranged in the future, China will be compelled to use force to recover its lost land. Under such circumstances, will it restrict its actions to only recovering Ili?" Fearing that the negotiations would break down and that it would lose the opportunity of blackmailing the Qing government, czarist Russia was compelled to continue the negotiations.

In a note dated 8 November, (Re-mai-ni) demanded that China pay for the military expenses. Zeng Jize immediately asked: "If China is to pay, what is to be paid for?" (Re-mei-ni) replied: "China is to compensate Russia for the money spent on military preparations and defenses." Zeng Jize gave cogent reasons in support of his argument as he asked: "If Russia demands compensation from China for military expense, it may be asked: Which country is China to approach for compensation for money spent on provisions for troops? Military expenses being unjustified, China can hardly agree to pay them." Zeng Jize's resolute struggle with this czarist Russian diplomatic official demonstrated his daring spirit of not bowing to threats of violence.

Because Zeng Jize and other Chinese representatives adhered to their stand, (Re-mai-ni) in his report to (Ji-er-si) could not help admitting that "our show of force has not struck fear into them." ((Jie-la-wei-qi): "Russia in the East," pp 102, 115-129, 121) On 12 December, the czarist Russian government called a special conference. It gave up its position on the "Treaty of Livadia" and agreed to conclude a new treaty. Acting upon the czar's instructions, (Re-mei-ni) and (Bu-ce) handed over a memorandum to the Chinese representatives as a basis for a new treaty. After receiving the memorandum, Zeng Jize immediately handed a note to the Foreign Ministry of czarist Russia pointing out what was incompatible with the Chinese Government's instructions and thereby unacceptable, and expressing the hope that China's demands would be reconsidered. (Ji-er-si), outraged, said: "If a treaty is to be concluded, it must be made this way. If China is again dissatisfied, then Russia will think up another way. It can no longer single out one or two points for endless argument with your honorable duke." ("Notes on Sino-Russian talks on the Ili Treaty," carried in "Diary of an Envoy to Russia," pp 88, 93, 113, 120, 124-126, 148-150, 139, 215)

Under czarist Russia's coercion, the Chinese Government signed the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Ili" (also known as the "Treaty of St Petersburg") with the Russian Government on 24 February 1881. Compared to the "Treaty of Livadia," the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Ili" gave China back some sovereign rights concerning boundary and business matters, despite the imposition of an additional sum of 4 million rubles as indemnity.

As far as boundary matters were concerned, China reclaimed a large part of the Tekesi River Basin south of Ili. The borderline running through the lower reaches of the Zhai-sang Lake and the Ka-la-er-qi-si [0807 0812 7345 1422 7871 2448] River was redefined as "a new borderline determined" by the "Memorandum on Defining the Sino-Russian Northwestern Borderline" in 1864 and the "Treaty of Livadia." This allowed China to reclaim a part of its territory.

As far as business matters were concerned, the number of consulates established by Russia was limited to two at Jiayuguan and Tufan respectively, instead of the original seven stipulated in the "Treaty of Livadia." Concerning the overland trade route, the stretch between Jiayuguan and Hankou was ruled out. The stipulation about the waterway allowing Russian boats to sail from the Songhua Jiang to Bo-du-ne [0130 6757 6977] was deleted. Czarist Russia's prerogative of tax exemption in doing trade in Xinjiang was changed to temporary tax exemption.

The czarist government failed to accomplish all its goals. Contemporary Soviet historians also admit that "judging the 'Treaty of St Petersburg' as a whole, it should be emphatically pointed out that the 'Treaty of St Petersburg' was not so favorable to Russia as the 'Treaty of Livadia.'" ((Pu-luo-huo-luo-fu)[2528 5012 7202 5012 1133]: "On the Sino-Soviet Border Problem." p 155, 1977 Commercial Press Edition)

Czarist Russia was willing to give up part of the benefits it had gained. One reason was that czarist Russia had just gone through the Russo-Turkish war and was too weak to start a new war. Another reason was that Zuo Zongtang's deployment of forces in Xinjiang and the struggle of the people of all nationalities in China against czarist Russian aggression had also lent effective support to Zeng Jize's diplomatic negotiations. Thus, in the sharp and complicated diplomatic struggle, Zeng Jize faced with a vicious rival held his ground and took things in stride, reclaiming part of what was due to the motherland. As far as people like Chong Hou were concerned, it should be said that Zeng Jize contributed all he could to history. This should be affirmed.

Of course, due to historical and class limitations, Zeng Jize could not possibly see the strength of the people. Nor did he dare to or have the power to fight imperialism to the last. Under the Qing government's traitorous and capitulationist diplomatic line, and despite the greatest personal efforts on his part, the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Ili" remained an extremely unequal treaty, whether viewed in light of the historical background behind its conclusion, the conditions of the negotiations or the process of its conclusion. Based on this treaty, czarist Russia between 1822 and 1884 used the excuse of "surveying" and "defining" boundaries to successively force the Qing government to sign the "Sino-Russian Ili Boundary Treaty," the "Sino-Russian Kaxgar Boundary Treaty," The "Sino-Russian Ke-ta [4430 1044] Boundary Treaty," the "Sino-Russian Tarbagatai Southwestern Boundary Treaty," and the "Sino-Russian Treaty on Continuous Survey of the Kaxgar Borderline," thus occupying large tracts of Chinese territory.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS ON KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

Article on Draft Declarations

HK200335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Kampuchea Question Should Be Solved in a Just and Fair Way"]

[Text] The international conference on the Kampuchea question is now in progress in New York. In the speeches of many countries' delegates in the past few days, it has been pointed out that Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea is a violation of the UN Charter and that the key to settling the Kampuchea issue is to urge the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. This reflects the strong desire of all countries that love peace and uphold justice in demanding that Vietnam's aggression be stopped and that the Kampuchea issue be settled promptly.

Two draft proclamations have been distributed at the conference for discussion. They represent two plans, which are different in principle, on how to solve the Kampuchea question.

The ASEAN draft proclamation provides for the United Nations to dispatch a peacekeeping force to Kampuchea and to disarm all Kampuchean armed forces after the withdrawal of foreign forces. China's draft proclamation, however, proposes that the United Nations dispatch an observation group to supervise and verify the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the disarming of the puppet Heng Samrin's troops, and to supervise free elections in Kampuchea. The ASEAN draft proclamation is obviously out of keeping with the purpose and aim of the international conference.

As everyone knows, the current international conference is based on the resolution on the Kampuchea question adopted by the 35th UN General Assembly. The UN resolution demands that Vietnam immediately withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can exercise their right of decision and Kampuchea's status of peace, neutrality and nonalignment can be restored. The primary task of the conference is to discuss how to implement the abovementioned UN resolution. The purpose in dispatching UN personnel to Kampuchea should also be to supervise and check on the implementation of the UN resolution. The ASEAN draft purposes to disarm all Kampuchean forces, which is beyond the authority entrusted to the international conference by the UN resolution.

After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, the force that should be disarmed by world demand can only be the puppet Heng Samrin's force, because it is a product of Vietnamese aggression and cannot be included in "all Kampuchean armed forces." Otherwise, the distinctions between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and between patriotism and national betrayal will be blurred. Disarmament is an indispensable step to undo the Vietnamese aggression. As to how "all Kampuchean armed forces" should be dealt with, this is an internal affair of Kampuchea and can only be settled through consultations among all the political forces resisting Vietnamese aggression. A decision by an international conference to disarm Kampuchean armed forces would be an open proposal of interference in a country's internal affairs in total violation of the basic principles of the UN Charter. This is unprecedented in history. Besides, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla's struggle to resist the Vietnamese aggression has placed the Vietnamese aggressors in a difficult position. The Vietnamese authorities have been trying in vain to get rid of these armed forces. If the international conference proposes to disarm the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea while they are fighting a bloody war, it will be tantamount to telling the Kampuchean people that even if they can drive out the Vietnamese aggressors, they still will be dominated and controlled by outside forces.

This kind of decision which shatters the morale of the Kampuchean people in resisting Vietnamese aggression will not be of any good in solving the Kampuchea question, but will bitterly disappoint all countries and peoples who are struggling against aggression, giving rise to extremely serious consequences.

Therefore, comparing the two draft proclamations on the role the United Nations should play, the former draft is wrong and unrealistic, while the latter draft is in keeping with the UN Charter and the actual conditions in Kampuchea and therefore realistic and feasible.

The ASEAN draft proclamation also provides for setting up a provisional administrative organization in Kampuchea after the withdrawal of foreign troops and before the free elections, whereas the Chinese draft proclamation stresses that the Kampuchean people's right of decision should be respected. Obviously, the proposal of the former draft proclamation of setting up a provisional administrative organization is wrong too. Any solution to the Kampuchea question must respect Kampuchean independence and sovereignty. This is an inalterable principle. At present, Democratic Kampuchea is a member of the United Nations, and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea remains the internationally recognized sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. The proposal to set up a provisional administrative organization in Kampuchea is in effect to abolish and replace in the name of the United Nations a legitimate government recognized by the United Nations. This is a violation not only of Kampuchea's sovereignty but also of the principles of the UN Charter. If according to its own will, the United Nations can set up a provisional administrative organization to replace the existing legitimate government of a sovereign state, what guarantee is there for the independence and sovereignty of weak and small countries? We hope that after free elections, Kampuchea can set up a coalition government made up of all patriotic parties that pursue a policy of a neutrality and nonalignment. However, we will never allow anyone to abolish a legitimate government under the pretext of ensuring free elections. If we allow such a thing to happen, the UN Charter and the standard for international relations will be greatly damaged and there will be no end of trouble in the future.

The essence of the Kampuchea question is Vietnam's wanton armed aggression against a weak and small neighboring country. Both historical experience and the present existing facts have told us that aggression and expansion must be answered with resistance and struggle and that peace and security can never be attained by means of compromise and concession. The UN resolution on the Kampuchea issue has precisely expressed this truth. Only if the international conference discusses the question strictly in accordance with the spirit and essence of the UN resolution will it be possible for the international conference, being held on the basis of the UN resolution, to contribute to peace and security in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. Today, as the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists are covetously eyeing Southeast Asia, whoever goes against this basic principle will inevitably be punished by history. We hope that the current conference, through the joint efforts of the participating nations, will create the necessary conditions to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and to solve the Kampuchea question in a fair and reasonable way and thus make a real contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Han Nianlong's Remarks

OW181232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] United Nations, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, acting foreign minister and chairman of the Chinese Government delegation, told the XINHUA correspondent here today that the five-day international conference on Kampuchea has ended with significant and positive results.

At the conference attended by the representatives and observers from 91 countries or regions, Han Nianlong said, many speakers denounced the Vietnamese authorities for their stubborn refusal to implement the relevant UN resolution and continued military intervention and occupation of a sovereign state with the support of the Soviet Union. A declaration and a resolution adopted unanimously through consultations stress that the total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea constitutes a primary and basic principle for any just and lasting solution of the Kampuchean problem.

The declaration expresses regret for the continued occupation of Democratic Kampuchea by Vietnam, calls for withdrawal of all foreign troops in the shortest time possible. It cited the three basic principles for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem, namely, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the commitment by all states to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

All this reflects the firm will of the majority of the UN member states and the people throughout the world, Han Nianlong noted. If the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists continue to pursue the policy of aggression and expansion, refuse to implement the UN resolution, and ignore the just proposals contained in the declaration of the international conference, they will put themselves further into a position of isolation by opposing the majority of UN member states and the world people.

This declaration, he went on, reflects a spirit of safeguarding the national sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea, a victim of aggression, and all weak and small nations. It also safeguards the basic principles of the UN Charter and the norms of international relations and embodies the strong desire and determination of the international community to carry out the UN resolution on Kampuchea.

Han Nianlong said, the Chinese Government will, together with all justice-upholding countries, continue its efforts to implement the UN resolution on Kampuchea and the declaration of the just ended international conference so as to force the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible, and achieve a just and reasonable solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Han's Departure for Home

OW201906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] United Nations, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, acting foreign minister and chairman of the Chinese Government delegation, left New York this morning for home after attending the international conference on Kampuchea.

SRV REVISION OF PRC RELATIONS HISTORY DENOUNCED

XINHUA Commentary

OW202020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent Ji Ying "Awkwardness of Those Fabricating History"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have deleted many parts about Vietnamese-Chinese friendship from Chairman Ho Chi Minh's works in the recently published "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" and have tried to defend such despicable conduct in a "Word From the Publisher." They allege that "Chairman Ho affirmed China's assistance to the Vietnamese revolution" in order to "limit" the "harm" caused by the "double-faced policy" pursued by Chinese leaders.

This remark is very hard to understand. What double-faced policy did China pursue with regard to Vietnam? Probably they are trying to say that China was saying one thing openly to Vietnam, but something else behind Vietnam's back, and that China's aid to Vietnam was hypocritical. Is Chairman Ho's affirmation of China's aid to the Vietnamese revolution not reason for the Vietnamese people to more firmly believe that China tells them openly, to like China and to regard China as a friend? Is this being fooled by China? How can the "harm" caused by this kind of policy (which should be called a fabricated policy) be "limited"?

If people should ask who is pursuing a double-faced policy, who is outwardly agreeable but secretly hostile with underlying intent behind his smiles, the answer would be Le Duan himself with his kind of record.

He has said on more than one occasion: "Without Chinese support, it is impossible for the Vietnamese revolution to develop." When he led a Vietnamese party and government delegation on a visit to China in September 1975, he even told Chairman Mao Zedong: "Without China as our vast rear areas, without the line you have provided us and without your aid, we cannot possibly succeed." He added: We have always held that it is China, not the Soviet Union, that can provide us with the most direct and most significant assistance at the crucial moment when our fate hangs in the balance." Later on, after he turned against us, he said that China's aid to Vietnam had always been aimed at weakening and annexing Vietnam.

In recent years, in pursuing their hostile policy toward China, Hanoi has falsely described the 30-year history of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Vietnam as a history of Chinese attempts to control Vietnam. For this purpose, they fabricated some Chinese leaders' remarks and distorted many historical records. However, they encountered one big obstacle: Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and founder of the Vietnamese party and republic, not only personally cultivated and developed friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and China, but also wrote numerous articles warmly acclaiming these relations. He sincerely and accurately described these relations when he said, "Bound by deep friendly feelings, Vietnam and China are both comrades and brothers."

Chairman Ho's relevant writings have become important documents of the 30-year history of friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and China. What is the Le Duan clique, which calls itself Chairman Ho's "faithful student," going to do about these many references in Chairman Ho's works to the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and China? The Le Duan clique only erases and distorts things, alleging that when Chairman Ho said these things in the past, he did not really want to affirm China's aid in his heart, and so on and so forth.

The Hanoi clique has distorted facts since Chairman Ho's death, saying that when he was alive he wanted to "limit" the "harm" due to China's policy. This is the ultimate insult to Chairman Ho and a complete betrayal of him.

Radio Article

OW202120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--China's international broadcasting station [zhong guo guo jiguang bo dian tai 0022 0948 0948 7139 1639 2330 7193 0669] recently carried an article on the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published recently by Hanoi. The article revealed how the Vietnamese authorities willfully deleted many passages from President Ho Chi Minh's works concerning Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. This is another ironclad proof of their betrayal of President Ho Chi Minh.

The article says: As compared with the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published in 1960, the recent edition published in Hanoi has 183 fewer articles. Among the deleted articles, 58 concern China. For example, the "Selected Works" published in 1960 contained an article written in 1949, entitled: "Message of Greetings on the Founding of the PRC". The article said: "The two nations--Vietnam and China--have maintained fraternal relations for several thousand years in the past. From now on these relations will become even closer for the sake of developing the freedom and well-being of our two nations and of safeguarding world democracy and everlasting peace." Again, in his "Speech on the Hanoi-Munanguan Railway Opening to Traffic" published in 1955, President Ho Chi Minh said: "The reason why we have scored all these achievements is because of China's generous aid. China is now engaged in developing its 5-year construction plan, and its tasks are arduous."

In spite of all this, Chairman Mao, the CCP and the Chinese Government have sent out specialists and workers to help us. China's specialists and workers have tried their best to help us. Their lofty internationalist spirit and the Chinese people's friendship toward the Vietnamese people have greatly moved us and made us all the more appreciative."

The article says: In the articles included in the new "Selected Works," passages concerning China have been deleted. For example, in the February 1951 "Political Report at the Second National Congress of the Vietnam Workers Party," the following passage has been deleted: "Comrade Mao Zedong has brilliantly adapted the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin to the practical conditions in China. He correctly applied these theories in China in helping the Chinese revolution win overall victory. Due to geographical, historical, economical, cultural and other conditions, the Chinese revolution has had a tremendous impact on the Vietnamese revolution." Other deleted passages read: "Relying on the experience of the Chinese revolution and Mao Zedong Thought, we have further understood the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and have thus won many victories," and "this is what we Vietnamese revolutionaries should keep in mind and why we should be appreciative."

Also, in the 1957 "Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the First Class for Theoretical Study at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Party School," the following passage has been deleted: "The CCP is a good example for communist parties in semicolonial and semifeudal countries." Also deleted is the passage: "The CCP, under the leadership of its Central Committee with Comrade Mao Zedong as its head, has successfully integrated Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution and thus opened up a path suited to the development of the society in China. It has also made tremendous contributions to consolidating the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist theory and experience."

The article points out: President Ho Chi Minh was the Chinese people's great friend. The Le Duan clique, which regards itself as President Ho's "faithful student," cannot achieve anything by brazenly stripping President Ho's works and distorting his thinking. All this is another ironclad proof of their betrayal of President Ho.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

OWO41548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with an Australian parliamentary delegation led by Liberal Party Senator David John Hamer at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Li briefed the Australians on China's political and economic situation as well as the recently concluded sixth session of the 11th party Central Committee. He also discussed bilateral relations with the guests. "The development of the Sino-Australian relationship in recent years has been satisfactory," the vice chairman said. He hoped the cooperation between the two countries would continue to grow on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Hamer said the delegation consists of MP's from the parties in power and the opposition party. "Although we differ on some issues, we share identical views on understanding the importance of China and developing Australian-China friendship," he said. He and his colleagues expressed concern about China's modernization drive and hoped China would succeed in this regard.

Also present were Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary general of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, and H. A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT'S VISIT CONTINUES

Meeting With Li Qiang

OW191656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, met here today with Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament. They exchanged views on developing trade and economic cooperation between China and countries of the European Economic Community.

Mme Veil said EEC countries are studying changes in the forms of economic cooperation to suit China's economic policy of adjustment. She said EEC can cooperate with China in developing light industry, transportation, communications and energy. Minister Li welcomed her suggestions.

19 July Return Banquet

OW191658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, said here this evening that her talks with Chinese leaders "have made us more aware of our common interests, thus convincing both sides of the necessity to strengthen cooperation."

She said at her return banquet, "This cooperation is based on respecting each country's political, economic and social systems and is conducive to both sides." "We know that the developing international situation has caused deep concern in China and Europe. It is true that all of us are worried about this kind of development. From our respective positions, all of us hope to play a role in the international arena in order to defend world peace," she said.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, said in his toast, "We have exchanged views on major international issues and on developing relations between China and the European Economic Community, thus enhancing understanding and friendship between us. I am sure this will open wider prospects for furthering friendly relations and cooperation between China and the EEC." He said that in current international affairs, China and Western Europe should cooperate further, join efforts to oppose aggression and expansion and safeguard world peace.

On behalf of the 10 countries' envoys to China of EEC, M.W. Atkinson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy in Beijing, toasted to the daily strengthening of the relations between the community and China.

Also attending the banquet were Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Cao Yu and Ou Tangliang, NPC Standing Committee members; Zeng Tao and Gao Dengbang, deputy secretaries general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

The envoys of China of the 10 EEC countries were also present at the banquet.

Talks With Li Xiannian

OW201221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said here today that there is no conflict of basic interests between China and West European countries. "We hope to further develop friendly relations and cooperation with them," he said. He was speaking at a meeting with Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, at the Great Hall of the People.

Li Xiannian and Mme Veil had a full exchange of views on international issues of common concern. They condemned the Soviet hegemonists for their aggression and expansion throughout the world and said Soviet hegemonism is imperiling the security of various countries and world peace.

Li Xiannian said China's view is that a partnership of equality should be established between West European countries and the United States. From the global strategic view, this is beneficial in the struggle against Soviet hegemonism.

He said the international conference on Kampuchea achieved positive results. "All the countries attending the conference condemned Vietnam and asked it to pull out its troops from Kampuchea," he said. It was nothing unusual that there were controversies over different opinions during the conference and these differences were finally ironed out through consultation, he said.

On the Polish issue, Li Xiannian said: "We have always held that this issue should be settled by the Polish people themselves and no other country has the right to interfere."

Mme Veil said West European countries are aware of the Soviet threat, and the European Parliament is trying to promote unity and integration of Western Europe. The European Parliament also stands for better relations with the United States, because this is in the interest of the equilibrium of forces in the world and of world peace, Mme Veil said.

Li Xiannian thanked Mme Veil for her efforts to promote friendly relations and cooperation between China and the European Parliament.

Present at the meeting was Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Mme Veil left Beijing this afternoon to tour Xian by special plane in the company of Zeng Tao. Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, went to the guest house to wish her a bon voyage.

Comments on Talks

OW200806 Hong Kong AFP in English 1726 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (AFP)--Chinese leaders viewed the reelection of Stanislaw Kania as first party secretary in Poland as an indication of the "extremely perilous" situation in that country, the visiting European parliamentary president, Simone Veil said here today. Simone Veil was speaking after a meeting with the fifth-ranking figure in the Chinese regime, party Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian.

Mr Kania's reelection, she said, had led Chinese leaders to believe that the situation in Poland was absolutely unchanged. "In their eyes, there is a need to remain highly vigilant in the face of an extremely perilous and very unstable situation in Poland," she said.

She said the Chinese did not see eye-to-eye with the Europeans on U.S. interest rates and monetary policies which have come under fire in a number of West European capitals. "These are questions which do not seem to affect the Beijing ears," she said.

The Cambodian issue was discussed at length during her meeting with Mr Li. China's position on that country was "fairly contradictory" because Mr Li had said that Cambodia would not necessarily be socialist orientated in the event of a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from that country. Nevertheless, he had said the regime in power (?in) Cambodia would be a "direct" descendant of the Khmer Rouge which enjoys Chinese military backing.

Mrs Veil has also held talks with Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and Mr Yang Shangkun, one of the vice-presidents of the National People's Congress.

She was scheduled to leave later today for the Chinese interior starting in Xian in central China, Qingdao and Hangzhou in the east, and finally Guangzhou in the south from where she will go to Hong Kong next Wednesday. In Qingdao, a seaside resort, she will meet Mrs Deng Yingchao, the widow of the late Chou Enlai.

Li's Views on Taiwan

OW200908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (AFP)--Visiting European Parliamentary President Simone Veil today said she had been told in Beijing that China would intervene militarily in Taiwan if the nationalist Chinese stronghold ever turned to the Soviets. Mrs Veil who arrived here Friday on a 12-day visit, was told of China's position on Taiwan--which it regards as an integral part of the country--by Mr Li Xiannian, one of the country's Communist Party vice-chairmen. "He told me this would be the case in the event of a rapprochement between Taiwan and the USSR, and in the event that Taiwan turned down all Chinese approaches for a dialogue," Mrs Veil told a press conference in Beijing.

She said Mr Li had praised the evolution in Sino-U.S. relations since the January 1970 normalisation of relations between Beijing and Washington. The Taiwan issue was however a bone of contention between the two countries. Mr Li had given her China's traditional view on U.S. aid to Taiwan which is seen as a booster to the "arrogance" of Taiwanese leaders and a stumbling block in the way of Taiwan's peaceful reintegration with China.

BRIEFS

FRENCH SISTER CITY--Paris, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--A protocol establishing the friendly relations between the French city of Montpellier and the Chinese city of Chengdu was signed at the municipal hall of Montpellier today. This is the first time friendly relations have been established between French and Chinese cities. Mayor Mi Jianshu of Chengdu and Mayor Georges Freche of Montpellier signed the protocol. Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang and more than 400 guests. Congratulatory speeches were made by the two mayors and the Chinese ambassador. They dwelt upon the traditional friendship between China and France, underlined the importance of furthering these relations and pledged common efforts to implement the protocol. The signing ceremony was preceded by the showing of a film "A Visit to Chengdu." The idea of establishing friendly relations between the two cities was initiated in July 1979 by Freche and Zhao Ziyang, then head of the Revolutionary Committee of the Province of Sichuan, who led a Chinese delegation to visit France. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 22 Jun 81 OW]

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet and Mme Chayet gave a reception this afternoon at their embassy to celebrate the national day of the Republic of France. Among those present were Lu Dong, minister of China's Third Ministry of Machine-Building; Zhang Canming vice-minister of foreign affairs; and He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 14 Jul 81 OW] A reception was given by the French consul general in Shanghai on 14 July to mark the French national day. Invited to attend were Zhao Xingzhi, vice mayor of Shanghai, Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Feng Depei, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, and others. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jul 81 OW]

ISRAELI RAID ON BEIRUT, REFUGEE CAMPS CONDEMNED

OW181542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--China today strongly condemned Israel's air and artillery bombardments of Beirut and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and reaffirmed its support of the Arab and Palestinian peoples.

A statement to this effect was made by Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs, at a meeting with Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing.

Zhang Canming said "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn Israel for its flagrant bombing of Beirut, Palestinian camps and PLO offices in southern Lebanon in the last few days." He added, "We deeply sympathize with the Palestinian and Lebanese people for their sufferings. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, stand by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and support their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion. We firmly believe they will win final victory in the struggle to regain their lost territory and restore their national rights by strengthening their unity and with the sympathy and support of people the world over," he said.

The head of the PLO mission said he is grateful for China's support. He briefed the vice-minister on recent developments in the Middle East.

IRAQI REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Iraqi Ambassador's Reception

OW171258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Badri Karim Kazim, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to China, and Mrs Nahla Badri gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 13th anniversary of the revolution of 17-30 July.

Among the guests were Qian Xinzhong, Chinese minister of public health; Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing municipal government. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Government Delegation in Baghdad

OW190309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received head of the Chinese Government and party delegation Lin Hujia who came to attend the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of July revolution of Iraq.

Lin Hujia extended to the Iraqi President congratulations on the occasion and warm greetings from chairman Ye Jianying and other Chinese leaders. President Husayn had cordial and friendly talks with Lin Hujia.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED GUINEA AMBASSADOR

OW180914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Thierno Habib Diallo, newly-appointed ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to the People's Republic of China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Ulanhu then had a cordial talk with the new ambassador on furthering the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei was present.

CCPCC TRANSMITS PLA REPORT ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--The CCP Central Committee on 14 July transmitted the PLA General Political Department's "Report Requesting Instruction on the 54th Founding Anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," calling on local and army party committees to launch activities around 1 August to support the army and cherish the people and to support the government and cherish the people, with the strengthening of the grand unity between the army and the government and between soldiers and the people as the main content.

The CCP Central Committee pointed out: Under the leadership of the CCP, the PLA has made important contributions to the Chinese people's revolution and construction in the past 54 years. All localities and PLA units must earnestly launch the activity to support the army and cherish the people and to support the government and cherish the people, with the strengthening of the grand unity between the army and the government and between soldiers and the people as the main content. The army must teach cadres and fighters to respect the government, abide by policy and decrees, cherish the people and become honorable pace setters in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Government at various levels must teach the masses of people to treasure, support and help the soldiers of the people and must do an effective job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents. It is necessary to further unify thinking and action while studying the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The party Central Committee is convinced that so long as party, government and army leaders at various levels conscientiously do a good job, a new phase in the grand unity between the army and the government and between soldiers and the people will certainly emerge, thereby further promoting the unity of the whole party, whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country around the party Central Committee in striving to build China into a modern and highly democratic and cultured socialist power.

The PLA General Political Department's report said: The soldiers and people have been diligently studying the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the session and implementing the policy to further carry out economic readjustment and promote political stability. The situation is excellent. The PLA is the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat. A good relationship between the army and the government and between soldiers and the people is the decisive factor in achieving stability and unity. To solemnly commemorate the "1 August army day" will undoubtedly have a positive effect on inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm, promoting the modernization of the army, strengthening the national defense capability, raising the army's prestige, building closer relations between the army and the government and between soldiers and the people, and accelerating the speed of the "four modernizations." Therefore, we plan to launch the commemorative activity with strengthening the grand unity between the army and the government and between soldiers and the people as the main content, around 1 August.

The PLA General Political Department's report set forth specific requests for launching the commemorative activity. The report pointed out: All PLA units must score further achievements on the basis of the activity to support the government and cherish the people, which was carried out during the Spring Festival, and make use of the experience already accumulated to hold the activity on a regular basis. While strengthening relations between PLA units stationed in the countryside and local people's communes and brigades, it is also necessary to go all out to build closer relations between PLA units stationed in cities and towns and governments, factories and mines, enterprises and nonproductive units and schools. It is necessary to earnestly inspect PLA units' implementation of the policy and discipline and take the initiative to visit party and government organizations and the masses of people and solicit their opinion. PLA units stationed in areas inhabited by minority nationalities must conscientiously implement the policy toward minority nationalities and do a good job in mass work in light of the actual situation in each locality in order to further strengthen the unity among nationalities.

It is necessary to actively take part in and support the building of socialist modernization and vigorously launch the activity to serve the people. All PLA units must offer services directly beneficial to local people in a planned manner by concentrating the efforts on public welfare. It is necessary to carry out the activity to learn from Lei Feng and educate the commanders and fighters to become models and play the leading role in building socialist spiritual civilization. It is also necessary to modestly learn from the people, their good thinking, morality, work style and experience.

DENG YINGCHAO CONGRATULATES AWARD-WINNING WRITERS

HK201300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Deng Yingchao, carried in RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE] No 7, 1981 and WENYI BAO [LITERATURE AND ART GAZETTE] No 7, 1981: "Create More Works of Good Quality for the People--Speech at the Tea Party for Winners of the National Medium-Length Novels, Reportage and New Poem Awards"]

[Text] Comrades, writers of all ages:

I am very pleased to have been invited to attend this party today. As I have been kept very busy because of the death of honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling, I was just barely able to make it. I have been longing to see you very much and I believe that you also wanted to see me. When I came in, I was told to give a speech, but it is not so easy to make an impromptu speech. When you want to write a reportage or a novel, you have to observe and learn from life, though the time may be long or short and your experience may be rich or not. Everything must be learned from life. Though I am not prepared to give a speech as you have asked, I still cannot control my happiness and excitement at seeing you. So, like the comrades who spoke just now, I would like to say just a few words.

First, my congratulations; and second, I hope that you will not become conceited with your success and never lose heart when you meet with setbacks in the future, but boldly go on to create new works, be modest in making revisions and work hard to create more successful works of good quality for our people of all nationalities.

You have said just now that you all have firm faith in our party's policies, especially since the third plenary session. I hope that you will uphold the four basic principles as required by the party, persist in serving the people and in serving socialism, and uphold the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend so that more literary works will be created and a new situation will appear in the literary and art circles so that all flowers can bloom.

But we must also realize that the reason the third plenary session could be successful was that it inherited our party's fine traditions of the past 60 years as well as Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and that our party is brave in correcting mistakes. Since we have recognized our mistakes, we are also capable of correcting them. From this comes the great strength which led to the convening of the third plenary session.

Comrade Ding Ling has just said that you are all experts, and I agree with her. It is right that all of you who are present here are experts in writing novels, reportage, poems and children's books. And I want to add one thing more, that is, be an expert on revolution before all else!

Comrade Ding Ling said that she was not yet old. I want to tell you that though I am old I do not admit it. Of course, this refers to ideology, spirit and revolutionary will, for all men are mortal according to the natural law. Besides, there is the problem of time. So, I have to apologize that I am not able to read more or all of your works, your poems, reportage and novels. But what I can do is to select some programs to watch on television. A few days ago, I heard a recitation of a poem by an award-winning writer over the television and I still can remember the following lines which I like best:

Why worry about your age for is it not so that autumn comes after spring?
Why feel shy before spring flowers when you have borne fruit in the autumn frost?
Whoever links his own life with the cause of the people will live forever as does the universe,
He never fears that grey hairs might appear on his head....

Some comrades said just now that the literary and art circles are showing great concern for me. To tell the truth, I myself am a reader of yours who respects and loves you very much. Whenever I am affected and educated by your literary works, I see your contributions to the people and to our country!

To end my speech, I would like to express again my hearty thanks and warm congratulations to you award-winning comrades!

RENMIN RIBAO: ULANHU WRITES ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY

HK180528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 81 pp 2, 3

[Article by Ulanhu: "The Glorious Course of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] The past 60 years were years in which all nationalities of the Chinese nation pursued common liberation and happiness under the leadership of the CCP.

The founding of the PRC in 1949 marked the end of the oppression of the Chinese nation by imperialists and the oppression of minority nationalities in China by the KMT reactionaries. It also opened an epoch of complete equality of all nationalities in China. The elimination of the exploiting system and the establishment of the socialist system has eradicated the social roots of struggles among different nationalities and opened a new historical chapter on national unity. At present, we are marching on the road of socialism and are struggling for the common development and prosperity of all nationalities.

Over the past 60 years, the Chinese communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as the principal representative have integrated the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with the practical situation of China's nationalities and formulated, implemented and developed a policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities. The essence of our policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities is the establishment of autonomous areas of minority nationalities on the basis of regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities within the country's integral and inseparable territories and under the unified leadership of the supreme state organs. Autonomous organs are formed consisting mainly of personnel of the minority nationalities which practice autonomy. They can fully exercise their autonomous rights on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. In accordance with the state's general principles and policies and with reference to the practical situations of their own nationalities and areas, they can decide for themselves their specific principles and policies and act on their own in managing the affairs of their own nationalities and areas. This policy can both uphold the common rights and interests of all nationalities throughout the country and at the same time uphold the special rights and interests of all minority nationalities which live in compact communities in different regions throughout the country.

In reviewing the glorious journey undertaken by China's nationalities struggling in unity and standing together through thick and thin in winning the victories of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction, we have clearly understood that the party's policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities is a significant integral part of Mao Zedong Thought and is the sole correct basic policy for solving China's nationalities problem.

I. The Party's Policy on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities Is a Basic Policy for Correctly Solving China's Nationalities Problem

Since it was first founded, our party has wholeheartedly struggled for the liberation and happiness of all nationalities in China during the period of the democratic revolution. In opposing the oppression of minority nationalities by imperialists, the feudal warlords and the KMT reactionaries, our party put forth different tentative plans and proposals to realize a complete liberation of the Chinese nation and equality and unity among all nationalities in China. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and through long-term investigations and practice, our party finally decided upon taking the policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities as the basic policy for solving China's nationalities problem, thus winning the wholehearted support of the people and leaders of all nationalities.

Through their own personal experience, they have clearly understood that practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities, strengthening unity among different nationalities, upholding the unification of the motherland and developing socialism constitute a promising road for common development and prosperity for all nationalities. All courses of action which deviate from this road violate the common desire and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities and will simply get us nowhere.

At the CPPCC in 1949, representatives of different nationalities decided together on the establishment of a unified PRC. At the same time, it also determined as a national policy the practice of regional autonomy for minority nationalities in regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities. This choice of great historical significance was in fact determined by the following characteristics of the relations among different nationalities in China:

1. A longstanding unified country with centralized state power constitutes a historical basis for practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities. China is made up of different nationalities, and it has been a unified country with centralized state power ever since the Qin Dynasty. Despite the fact that the situation of a feudal separatist country could not be completely eliminated, and that there had been several changes of separation and reunification over the more than 2,000-years from the Qin Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, a unified country has somehow been the main trend. Since China is a country founded by all nationalities of the Chinese nation, China's minority nationalities are therefore generally inward-looking when they are not subject to outside intervention. Even when the ruling classes of minority nationalities in the border regions actually "became the masters of the central plains," they inevitably considered themselves as the orthodox rulers of China, this country of great fame and cultural heritage. During the last several centuries, a unified country has really become something irreversible.
2. The situation of different nationalities living together and depending upon one another is a favorable condition for practicing regional autonomy of minority nationalities. In their prolonged history, China's nationalities have migrated frequently, penetrating into one another's areas. They have gradually formed a situation in which different nationalities live together but in their respective large or small compact communities, live mingled with one another or live in scattered areas. In addition, they have also formed a relationship in which they depend on one another economically. In these circumstances, it is obviously inappropriate to establish separate states for different nationalities. Regional autonomy for minority nationalities, on the other hand, is a practice based on regions where minority nationalities live together in compact communities. On the basis of the relations among different nationalities and the conditions of economic development and with reference to the historical conditions, we may establish different types of autonomous areas for minority nationalities so as to make it easier for the different minority nationalities to exercise their rights as masters of their own affairs in matters concerning their own nationalities and localities.
3. The nature of Chinese society and the international situation since the opium wars determined that national alliance is a prerequisite for national liberation, and upholding the unification of the country is a prerequisite for ensuring national freedom. Modern China was a semifeudal and semicolonial country subject to the aggression of several imperialist countries. The contradiction between the imperialists and the Chinese nation was one that played a principal role in modern Chinese society. If China's nationalities had each gone its own way and given no thought to the others, they would have been partitioned and even annexed by the imperialist countries. Only by uniting together was it possible to join forces to triumph over the enemy and win victory in the struggle for national liberation. After the victory of the struggle for national liberation against the imperialists, and especially after the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the KMT and the establishment of the PRC, when the people of different nationalities really became the masters of the state, it was even more necessary for China's nationalities to uphold the unification of the country in order to tackle the disintegration, infiltration, subversion and aggression by the imperialists and hegemonists and to ensure national freedom.

In short, the country will survive when united, and perish when split up. It is either one or the other. In order to save the country from subjugation and ensure its survival, to promote the prosperity of all nationalities and to build a powerful modern socialist country, the people of all nationalities in China have upheld unification and opposed splitting up.

4. The correct leadership of a unified proletarian political party has formed the core force for practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities in a unified country. In the history of modern China, many nationality movements with different political tendencies emerged in regions inhabited by minority nationalities. However, they all ended in failure. All possible ways were explored and all possible methods were tried. Facts have demonstrated that only a proletarian political party could shoulder the heavy responsibility of leading China's nationalities in seeking liberation, assisting the minority nationalities in gaining the rights of managing their own affairs on an equal basis and guiding them onto the socialist road of happiness. In the history of China's movement for national liberation, it was not the political parties of any other class, but the CCP, a proletarian political party, which first put forth and which has persistently upheld a program for complete national liberation which included the policy of regional autonomy for minority nationalities and has thereby won the wholehearted trust, and love and esteem of the people of different nationalities. The revolutionary people of all nationalities with lofty ideals have converged under the banner of the CCP just like all rivers flowing to the sea. The correct program, strong organization and great prestige of the party and the party's many cadres of different nationalities have formed the core force in practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities in a unified country.

5. The protracted common revolutionary struggles of the people of all nationalities has created a political basis for carrying out nationality regional autonomy. The revolution led by our party has always been the common cause of all nationalities in our country. Under the leadership of the party, the national democratic united front was formed. During protracted revolutionary struggles, the party has sown the seed of revolution in many areas inhabited by minority peoples, trained minority nationality cadres, waged armed struggles and even set up Red political power. Up to the liberation war period, almost all nationalities in our country had converged into a revolutionary torrent, and formed an entity dedicated heart and soul to the same cause, thus creating a solid basis for carrying out nationality regional autonomy.

6. The imbalance in the distribution of national resources and in economic development determines that carrying out nationality regional autonomy in a unified country is an important guarantee of realizing common national prosperity. There are 55 confirmed different minority nationalities in our country. Compared with the Han nationality, our minority nationalities are small in population, accounting for barely 6 percent of the total population of the whole country, but they live in widely scattered areas, accounting for about 50 to 60 percent of the total area of our country. In areas inhabited by minority nationalities, there are dense forests and luxurious grasslands and rich mineral resources underground. It is obvious that in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities the level of economic development is generally lower than that in the areas inhabited by the Han nationality. The modernization of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities is a component part of the modernization of the whole country. The modernization of the areas inhabited by the Han nationality cannot be carried out without the help of rich resources in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities. The modernization of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities cannot be carried out without the financial support of the state and the technical help from the areas inhabited by the Han nationality. Therefore, judging from the prospects for the socialist cause, both the Han nationality and the minority nationalities will benefit if they are united and will suffer if they are divided.

To sum up, we have both the historical and realistic basis, both the internal and external reasons for and both the political and economic conditions to carry out nationality regional autonomy, which are the needs of both revolution and construction. In a word, it suits the conditions of our country, conforms to the will of the people and is the choice of history.

The policy of nationality regional autonomy of the party has gradually matured following the development of the situation and the accumulation of experience.

Starting from the second national party congress, the party has, in each stage of the development of the revolution, stated its stand on regional autonomy. In 1929, it was proposed in the "Proclamations by Headquarters of the 4th Army of the Red Army" signed by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De "the Han, Monggol, Hui and Zang nationalities can draw up the rules by themselves." In 1938, at the sixth plenary session of the sixth party committee, Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly expounded the party policy on nationality regional autonomy. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: All minority nationalities "have the same rights as the Han nationality and, on the principle of joining forces to oppose Japan, have the right to manage their own affairs and at the same time unite with the Han nationality in founding a unified country." Prior to the victory of the anti-Japanese war, the party had helped the minority nationalities to found a few nationality autonomous areas. Owing to the limitations of the objective conditions at that time, these nationality autonomous areas were not large in scope and did not exist for a long time. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Zhou Enlai and others put forth on behalf of the party Central Committee the "draft program for building up our country in peace," in which it was pointed out explicitly that "within the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, the equal status of all nationalities and their right to autonomy should be accepted." During the liberation war period, our party explicitly declared we "accept that all minority nationalities within the Chinese boundaries have equal rights with regard to autonomy." The party led the autonomous movement in Nei Monggol and formed the autonomous government of Nei Monggol in 1947, thus setting up in China the first autonomous region on a fairly large scale.

I personally participated in the birth of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. I realize deeply that the policy of national regional autonomy of the party alone is the basic policy in solving correctly the national problems of our country.

In striving for national liberation, the Monggol nationality groped in the dark for a long time. Enemies of every Hui, Monggol and non-Monggol and at home and abroad, made use of such pleasant words as "independence" and "autonomy" to inveigle the Monggol nationality into their traps. After the revolution of 1911 broke out, at the instigation of czarist Russia, a few princes and dukes of the Nei Monggol nationality who were hostile to revolution asserted their "independence" and, opposed by the broad masses and patriotic upper circles of the Nei Monggol nationality, soon ceased all activities. Later, under the pressure of events, the Kuomintang headed by Chiang Kai-shek promised "autonomy" to Nei Monggol, but facts proved that this promise was a mere scrap of paper. Under the aegis of Japanese imperialism, Mongolian traitor Demchukdondub and his ilk carried out sham "autonomy." They carried out traitorous activities under the guise of "autonomy," working in the service of the Japanese imperialists which practiced the "policy of Manchuria and Mongolia," enslaved and ruled the Monggol nationality. In order to oppose national and class oppression, the broad masses of the people of the disaster-ridden Monggol nationality waged spontaneous struggles, one stepping into the breach as another fell. These spontaneous struggles, including the Gadameilin uprisings, unfortunately failed.

Only the Communist Party of China pointed out for the Monggol nationality the road to liberation, so that the Monggol nationality living in the dark saw the light. As early as in the first revolutionary civil war period, the party set up party organizations in Nei Monggol, unfolded the work of the party and trained the first generation of communist fighters of the Monggol nationality. During the second revolutionary civil war period, the party persisted in the revolutionary struggles in the Nei Monggol region. During the anti-Japanese war period, the party trained large numbers of cadres of the Monggol nationality and set up the Daqingshan revolutionary base area.

As soon as the anti-Japanese war ended, the so-called provisional government of the republic of Nei Monggol appeared in Sonid Youqi. Through the propaganda and education of the party, the broad masses of the Monggol nationality in the region unanimously agreed to follow the path laid out by the party of carrying out nationality regional autonomy on the basis of national equality, thus isolating and defeating the one or two splittists in this government. In November 1945, the federation of autonomous movements of Nei Monggol led by the party was set up in Zhangjiakou to replace the "provisional government of the republic of Nei Monggol." In January 1946, the "autonomous government of the people of East Monggol" appeared again in Gegenmia. Through the federation of autonomous movements of Nei Monggol, the party did arduous and meticulous work with the regime, so that the party's policy of nationality regional autonomy struck chords in the hearts of the people and the splittist views of one or two members in the government were boycotted and opposed. In April that year, through consultations at the "3 April" conference, it was decided to dismiss the government and set up the east Monggol general branch of the federation of autonomous movements of Nei Monggol. Henceforth, led by the party, the autonomous movements of Nei Monggol were united and marched along the path of healthy growth. Following the victorious development of the people's democratic revolution throughout the country, the autonomous government of Nei Monggol was officially set up on 1 May 1947 for which Chairman Mao Sedong and Commander in Chief Zhu De jointly sent a cordial cable of congratulations to the autonomous government. The founding of the autonomous government of Nei Monggol enabled the masses of the people of the Monggol nationality to obtain the right of being the masters of their own affairs, which they had never been able to be throughout history, to strengthen national unity and to uphold the unification of the motherland. The cavalry units of the Nei Monggol people wiped out the remnant Kuomintang forces and robbers in the Nei Monggol region and supported the liberation war in other places, making a due contribution to the liberation of Nei Monggol and the whole of China.

The successful founding of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region signified that the party's policy on nationality regional autonomy had successfully stood up to the tests of practice and entered the stage of maturity.

II. Achievements and Lessons in the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities

The victory of the people's revolutionary war brought in a spring of unity and equality among nationalities. Since then, regional autonomy for minority nationalities has blossomed and reaped rich fruits in the vast territory of the motherland.

As of June 1981, 5 autonomous regions, 29 autonomous prefectures and 75 autonomous counties had been established in China.

Practice over the past 30-odd years has verified that regional autonomy for minority nationalities as initiated by our party has at least the following four overwhelmingly superior features:

1. The implementation of regional autonomy for minority nationalities is conducive to the integration of the country's centralization and unity with the self-determination by and equality among the nationalities.

The founding of the PRC marked a fundamental change in the relations between the nationalities in China. Since then, the people of minority nationalities have begun to take part in the administration of state affairs on an equal footing with other people. Since then, they have established a socialist national relationship characterized by equality and mutual help with the Han nationality.

Our country is one in which the nationalities are united and cooperative. With regard to state affairs, both the Han nationality and the minority nationalities send representatives to the NPC, the organ of the state's highest authority, to discuss the major issues. This is an unprecedented undertaking.

With regard to local affairs, the minority nationalities enjoy the right to be masters of their own affairs because the state implements regional autonomy. This is a great undertaking and achievement after hundreds and thousands of years. The main purpose of regional autonomy for minority nationalities is to allow minority nationality cadres, who are able to faithfully implement the principles and policies of the party and the state, maintain close ties with the local people, fully grasp the characteristics of various nationalities and deeply understand the mentality of various nationalities, to take charge of their own affairs. Facts have proven that as long as we conscientiously exercise regional autonomy for minority nationalities, energetically train and boldly use minority nationality cadres, we will be able to change distrust between different nationalities into mutual trust and change misunderstanding between different nationalities into mutual understanding. Organs of self-government in autonomous regions will serve as important ties between the state and the people of minority nationalities, and the state will be able to maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the people of minority nationalities and achieve genuine centralization and unity on the basis of safeguarding the right of self-determination of and equality among the nationalities.

2. Regional autonomy for minority nationalities is conducive to the integration of the general principles and policies of the party and the state with the specific conditions of various minority nationality regions. The various nationalities in China have many different specific conditions. Let us take a look at the forms of society before the democratic reform. Some minority nationalities and the Han nationality were largely identical with only slight differences. Serfdom existed in some nationality areas, slavery existed in others and primitive communes existed in still others. Together, they practically constitute a living history of social development. We should by no means mechanically apply the successful experiences of the Han nationality and other minority nationality regions as a formula so that all nationalities in different stages of social development will move onto the socialist road, nor should we ask them to "progress at the same pace" and "do things rigidly regardless of specific conditions." Much less should we do what Lenin spoke against, "drive people up to the clouds with a stick." We should allow them to adopt their own methods and steps which suit their specific conditions so that they can reach the same goal by different routes. Stalin once said: "It is possible that a specific solution of the question will be required for each nation. If the dialectical approach to a question is required anywhere it is required here, in the national question." ("Collected Works of Stalin, vol 2, p 309)

When exercising regional autonomy for the minority nationalities, we should adhere to dialectics and allow the minority nationalities to make steady progress under the guidance of the general principles and policies of the party and the state, to adopt their own methods and steps in accordance with their specific conditions and to move onto the socialist road. For example, we carried out land reforms through peaceful consultations and abolished the feudal lords system in the Dehong and Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefectures of Tai nationality. We adopted the policy of redeeming serfs from their owners, thereby emancipating the serfs in some Zang regions. We did not carry out the democratic reform as a movement in minority nationality regions which, in varying degrees, still maintained primitive communes, and where class polarization was not clear and not serious. Instead, we gradually accomplished the tasks of democratic reform through developing the economy and culture and through socialist transformation. These principles and policies have proved successful. The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has had similar experiences. In the winter of 1947, some comrades of the Ju Ud League carried out democratic reforms in the pastoral area of the Monggol nationality by mechanically applying the methods adopted by the Han nationality to carry out the land reform in its pastoral area. As a result, a large quantity of livestock died. The Nei Monggol party and government leading organs corrected this mistake.

In accordance with the specific conditions of the pastoral areas inhabited by the Monggols, they thoroughly abolished the nobility's privileges and implemented the "three don'ts and two benefits" policy--don't struggle, don't discriminate and don't determine class status (don't determine class status in public, but handle it as an internal matter); benefit both the herd owners and herdsmen and aid the poor herdsmen. They eliminated the feudal exploitation system and promoted the rapid development of animal husbandry. Later, in the process of socialist transformation, the Nei Monggol party and government leading organs also paid attention to proceeding from the specific conditions of the local nationality. For example, they adopted the principle of "stable policies, flexible methods and adequate time" toward the collectivization of animal husbandry. When carrying out socialist transformation of the herd owners' economy, they primarily adopted the policy of redemption, which was used in running joint state-private pastures. All these correct principles and policies were unique achievements made in the implementation of the party's policy of regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

3. The implementation of regional autonomy for minority nationalities is conducive to the integration of the prosperity of the state with the prosperity of the nationalities.

While carrying out construction work, we should not follow the old capitalist road, maintain or expand the differences in the degrees of prosperity among different nationalities. We should take the socialist road, gradually reduce or eliminate such differences. Otherwise, we will no longer be communists who firmly uphold equality among nationalities. Regional autonomy for the minority nationalities is a good system for establishing political, economic and cultural cooperation among nationalities. When a country is unified, it can vigorously help minority nationalities develop the economy and culture and organize them to help each other. By conscientiously implementing regional autonomy for minority nationalities, we will be able to mobilize the positive material factors in nationality autonomous regions through mobilizing the positive role played by the people in these regions. This will play an enormous role in the socialist construction of our country. The road of regional autonomy of minority nationalities leads to prosperity of the country as well as of various nationalities.

Since the founding of the PRC, the socialist construction in the nationality autonomous regions has developed by a big margin. The total output value of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry of various nationality autonomous regions in 1979 registered an increase of 926 percent over 1949. The number of university students of minority nationalities in 1979 was 1,290 percent that of 1952, the number of secondary students was 2,316 percent that of 1952 while the number of primary students was 500 percent that of 1952. Without exercising the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to imagine such achievements.

4. Carrying out regional autonomy for minority nationalities helps to link the love of the people of the various nationalities for national unity with their love for their own nationalities.

Good relations among the various nationalities have always been an important factor for the stability of the political situation in our country, tranquillity on our borders and the strengthening of our national defenses. Eighty to 90 percent of our vast borderlands are inhabited by minority nationalities. So long as the regional autonomy for minority nationalities is carried out well, the people of the minority nationalities will have confidence that they are the masters of both their homeland and their country, and their enthusiasm in loving their country and their nationalities will be brought to full play. At present the people of the Monggol and other nationalities in Nei Monggol are guarding the north gate of our country, the people of the Uygur and other nationalities in Xinjiang are guarding our west gate, the people of the Tibetan and other nationalities on the roof of the world in Xizang are making their valuable contributions to the cause of guarding the southwest border of our motherland, while the people of the Zhuang and other nationalities in the south have performed heroic deeds in the struggle against Vietnamese aggressors.

In short, many fraternal nationalities together with the PLA shoulder the sacred responsibilities of guarding our motherland, and together they have formed a bastion of iron on our border. Before the liberation, some of the minority nationalities were driven by the reactionary ruling classes to remote, thickly forested mountains and were on the verge of extinction. Since the liberation, they have revived, and rebuilt their homelands. Regional national autonomy was even given to the Oroqen nationality, which had a population of only about 2,000, in the early postliberation period. The pride of the people of all the minority nationalities in being the masters of their motherland and in being a part of the nation with a long history and magnificent future has been unprecedentedly enhanced.

The tremendous superiority of our system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities is, in a word, that each nationality has its proper place and plays its proper role in harmony, and helps the other. For more than 30 years, we have achieved great success in carrying out regional autonomy for minority nationalities. We can foretell that on our common road toward socialism, the regional autonomy of minority nationalities will certainly bring about a variety of blooms in both the material and the spiritual civilization of our motherland.

We must point out here that in the course of carrying out regional autonomy for minority nationalities there have also been great twists and turns which caused losses and left us lessons from bitter experience.

Problems occurred after the accomplishment in the main of socialist transformation. Owing to our lack of experience in carrying out regional autonomy for minority nationalities and especially owing to the influence of erroneous leftist guiding thought, we made a wrong appreciation of the national relations at home and began to be impatient to eliminate the differences between nationalities. As a result we made mistakes and errors in our work. After the accomplishment in the main of socialist transformation, the relations among nationalities were basically relations between the laboring people of various nationalities. However, for a long time we still wrongly stressed that "the nationality problem is in essence a problem of classes," confused the nationality problem with that of class and mixed up contradictions among the people with those between the enemy and ourselves. Therefore, not only were the same mistakes of unduly broadening the scope of the struggle against the rightists made in the areas of minority nationalities as in the areas of Han nationality, but a movement against local nationalism was wrongly launched. The ideology of local nationalism, like that of the Han chauvinism, is a kind of contradiction among the people to be overcome in our ranks. However, in the movement against local nationalism it was taken as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Moreover, some justifiable national feeling and normal opinions on work were taken as manifestations of local nationalism and wrongly criticized, and harm was done to many cadres of minority nationalities, intellectuals and people of the upper strata. During the "Cultural Revolution" the mistakes in broadening the scope of class struggle on the nationality problem grew especially severe, and harm was done to still more nationality cadres and masses. Another particular expression of mistakes in our work on nationalities was that we paid inadequate respect to the power of autonomy of minority nationalities. During a certain period the nationalization of the cadres of autonomous organs was taken as conflicting with their communization. The power of autonomous organs was put on the same footing as that of ordinary local state organs. The result was that the policy of regional autonomy for minority nationalities could not be really implemented, and even some of the autonomous powers provided in our constitution became empty words. The above lessons must be kept firmly in our minds.

During the "Cultural Revolution", the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques sowed prejudice among nationalities and created troubles among them. They slandered our party's policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities and described it as "sowing discord." We were distressed to see that through the 10 years of chaos, the relations among nationalities took a turn for the worse and the regional autonomy of minority nationalities existed in name only. A calamity was suffered by the people of both the minority nationalities and the Han nationality.

Our party, representing the will of the people of all nationalities, smashed first the Lin Biao then the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and frankly exposed and resolutely overcame the obstructions of the leftist mistakes in our work on minority nationalities. In particular, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of our party in December 1978, the party and government have reaffirmed the policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities and the other policies on minority nationalities and has time and again checked on their implementation. The state grants large financial subsidies to nationality autonomous areas every year to help them to develop their economy and culture. In 1979 our party convened a special conference to emphatically study and forcefully promote the work on minority nationalities. Since its establishment in 1980 the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party has attached great importance to work on minority nationalities, especially the work on regional autonomy for minority nationalities. The Central Committee made an important decision on policies for work in Xizang, and its basic spirit suits other nationality autonomous areas. This important decision embodies the correct line of the party since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee, and developed the party's policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities. It has drawn enthusiastic responses from and won the sincere support of the people of the various nationalities all over the country. In less than 1 year, the situation in Xizang took a turn for the better faster than expected. In all the other nationality autonomous areas, new measures were studied and formulated in accordance with the basic spirit of this important decision and in line with the specific national characteristics of the nationalities and the actual conditions, to strengthen the work on minority nationalities and to implement national policies. Marked success has been achieved. The people of all our nationalities enthusiastically rejoice that after a period of standstill and retrogression the work of regional autonomy for minority nationalities is making rapid progress again.

III. Persist in Carrying Out Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities and Fight for Fulfilling the New Tasks in the New Period

At present, our country is entering a new period of waging a struggle for building a powerful modern socialist state. Accordingly, minority nationality work with respect to regional autonomy for minority nationalities and in other respect is entering a new stage too.

The nationality relations at present are mainly good. But in some areas and in some respects there are still quite a few urgent problems in these relations that we cannot neglect. During the past few years the party and the government have always listened to the voice of the minority nationalities and looked into their desires. What the cadres and masses of the minority nationalities want at present are mainly listed in the following five points:

1. They want to enjoy the autonomy rights in accordance with the regulations in the constitution and the relevant laws of our country, so that they may independently manage the affairs of their own nationalities and in their own areas, and all their work can proceed from the actual conditions of their nationalities and areas. They do not agree to making no distinction between autonomous and nonautonomous areas or to treat the work in their areas on the same footing as in other areas.
2. They want to properly protect and rationally exploit the natural resources in their areas and safeguard the economic rights and interests of their nationalities and areas, under the unified economic and financial systems of the country. They want to rationally solve the contradictions between agriculture and animal husbandry, between farms and communes and between the enterprises on higher levels and the nationality autonomous areas themselves. The key to their wishes is that, under the general policies and unified planning of the state, a proper distinction be made between the power and right to manage and exploit the natural resources under the jurisdiction of the central or higher-level state organs on the one hand and those under the jurisdiction of nationality autonomous areas on the other, and that concrete systems and methods of management be clearly formulated. They also want a prompt check on the blind movement of people into their areas and an appropriate solution to this problem.

3. They call for thoroughly overcoming poverty and backwardness and for coming up to prosperous and civilized standards as quickly as possible. They hope that on the basis of self-reliance, they can obtain energetic assistance from the state and regions of the Han nationality. They also hope that higher authorities will relax restrictions on the financial and economic policies for the autonomous areas of minority nationalities.
4. They call for strengthening education on nationality policies for cadres, especially leading cadres and training of cadres of minority nationalities. They also call for improving the quality of an expanding the minority cadre ranks and for further promoting socialist relations among our various nationalities on the basis of equality and mutual aid. They hope that socialist democracy will be continuously promoted, that our socialist legal system will be perfected, that the political situation, of stability, unity and liveliness, will be consolidated and developed, and that firm blows will be dealt at internal and external enemies' counterrevolutionary activities, such as inciting national secession and attempting to disrupt China's unification.
5. They demand that the cultural heritages of minority nationalities be rescued and sorted out, that the spoken and written languages of minority nationalities be used and developed, that efforts be made to enable the cultures of minority nationalities to flourish, and that minority nationalities' customs and religious beliefs be respected.

The above-mentioned demands are undoubtedly reasonable ones and we should conscientiously handle them. We must try to solve in a timely manner those problems which can be solved rather quickly; we must actively try to solve step-by-step those problems which cannot be solved within a short period of time. We should believe that the broad masses of the people of minority nationalities are reasonable.

To improve and promote socialist relations among our various nationalities and to strengthen the ties of unity among people of all nationalities in China for fulfilling new tasks for the new period, we must persist in the practice of regional autonomy for minority nationalities and conscientiously guarantee our minority nationalities' right to autonomy. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, contains special provisions for improving and promoting socialist relations among our various nationalities and for strengthening national unity. The resolution correctly sums up our country's experiences in carrying out nationalities work and indicates the way to advance in this work. We should regard these provisions as a guide for seeking unity in ideology, thinking and action. All cadres and people in areas of minority nationalities must resolutely implement these provisions. In the days to come, in accordance with the resolution's provisions concerning nationalities issues, we must stress the following three aspects of our nationalities work:

1. We Should Have a Correct Understanding of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities

Prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution," leftist mistakes had already created ideological confusion on issues concerning regional autonomy for minority nationalities. The "Great Cultural Revolution" worsened this kind of ideological confusion. At present, not all of our comrades have a correct understanding of regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

With regard to the implementation of regional autonomy for minority nationalities, some comrades think that hanging up a signboard for this autonomy for show and recruiting a few cadres of minority nationalities to give us a hand will suffice. These comrades do not have a correct understanding of the party's policy on regional autonomy for minority nationalities and also lack a full understanding of the general principles of the Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong theory of nationalities. If we allow these comrades to carry out regional autonomy for minority nationalities, they certainly will turn this kind of autonomy into something more nominal than real or even into something only nominal.

Due to the influence of leftist mistakes, in their heart of hearts, these comrades think: Since we are now in the socialist period, there is no point in discussing minority nationalities and promoting autonomy! They do not understand that although the merging of nationalities is a splendid ideal indeed, such a merging can only be realized in a communist society. As for the socialist period, although the generalities among nationalities will be increased gradually, generally speaking, this is a flourishing period for various nationalities. If we attempted to bring about the merging of nationalities in the socialist period, things would go contrary to our wishes. A policy on bringing about the merging of nationalities by coercion and commandism would be "tantamount to a policy of assimilation." Of course, "the policy of assimilation is absolutely excluded from the arsenal of Marxism-Leninism." ("Collected Works of Stalin," vol 2, pp 298-299) Now these comrades should understand this point: Nationalities will exist for a long time to come and so will nationalities problems. Therefore, regional autonomy for minority nationalities will also exist for a long time to come.

Some comrades unavoidably have ideas characteristic of Han chauvinism which is primarily a legacy of feudal despotism. In their heart of hearts, some of our comrades still have not completely eliminated the traditional concept which holds Huaxia [an ancient name for China] in honor and despises barbarous tribes to the east and the north. This concept prevailed in feudal times. The intriguing thing is that this outworn concept has actually fitted in easily with the wrong leftist thinking. Some comrades have always distrusted cadres and people of minority nationalities and do not show due respect for our minority nationalities' right to autonomy. Therefore, although they also pay lip service to promoting regional autonomy for minority nationalities, they, in fact, are prone to carry out this autonomy perfunctorily as a routine practice or to run things all by themselves without consulting others. Isn't it true that due to the practice of running things all by oneself without consulting others there have been many cases of failure to improve relations among various nationalities over a long period of time? We should conscientiously draw lessons from these cases. Through education we must conscientiously overcome the ideas characteristic of Han chauvinism.

At the same time, we must also pay attention to guarding against local nationalism. In particular, we must oppose splittism. In the view of some people, a federal republic necessarily means a greater amount of freedom than a centralized republic. Such a view is a muddled one, to say the least. Lenin pointedly noted: "The really democratic centralized republic gave more freedom than the federal republic." (Collected Works of Lenin, vol 25, p 435) As stated above, it goes without saying that our various nationalities have united and lived together in China over a long period of time. Through the revolution, we have strengthened this unity and achieved an unprecedentedly great solidarity. To attempt to turn this unity into disunity would be going against the historical trend.

We must do well in propagating the Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong theory of nationalities and the party's policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities. We must always propagate them, carry out this propaganda work in close connection with real problems and carry out this propaganda work in all party, government, military and mass organizations. We must use this theory and this policy to educate the masses, especially the cadres, and use them to educate cadres of minority nationalities, especially cadres of the Han nationality. In addition to using them to educate ordinary cadres, we must attach major importance to using them to educate leading cadres. After successfully carrying out this propaganda work, we can correct the wrong ideological trend and do a still better job of implementing the party's policy on regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

2. The Party's Policy on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities Should Be Carried Out in an All-Round Way and in a Timely Manner

The implementation of the party's policy on regional autonomy for minority nationalities involves two basic issues, namely nationalization and the right to autonomy.

Nationalization is a prerequisite to exercising the right to autonomy. There are several aspects of nationalization. The key link is the nationalization of cadres in autonomous offices. The organization and work of autonomous offices should be primarily handled by personnel of local minority nationalities. This means: Principal leading posts in autonomous offices must be held by people of local minority nationalities, and the number of cadres of minority nationalities should be proportionate to the size of their population. It is imperative to guarantee that every cadre of a minority nationality be truly entrusted with the responsibility and authority that should go with his post. At the same time, in accordance with the composition of local nationalities, it is imperative to put representative figures of other nationalities in suitable positions. All leading cadres of various nationalities in autonomous offices must conform to the standards for selecting cadres as set by the party and the state and have both ability and political integrity. It is imperative to rationally put people in leading positions in autonomous offices after full deliberations and consultations among the parties concerned. Have all autonomous offices in our autonomous regions realized the nationalization of their cadres? Most of them are approaching this target. There are quite a few problems in allocating cadres within some other departments in autonomous areas of minority nationalities. In some autonomous areas of minority nationalities, very few cadres of minority nationalities are unit chiefs, very few are leading cadres, very few work for important departments, very few are staff of party organizations, and very few leading cadres of minority nationalities can really exercise the functions and powers that go with their posts. We must make great efforts to train and promote cadres of minority nationalities and resolutely change the above-mentioned conditions as quickly as possible.

Because in many autonomous areas of minority nationalities, there are more Han people than minority nationality people, some comrades do not agree to the predominance in the autonomy organs of personnel of the nationalities exercising autonomy and even think that this is unfair to the Han people. This is obviously wrong. Here, two points need explaining: First, citizens of all nationalities in autonomous areas of minority nationalities are masters of the country and they all enjoy equal rights and have to perform equal duties. This is a different question from having the predominance in the autonomy organs of the nationalities exercising autonomy. Second, when we say regional autonomy of nationalities, the word "nationalities" means minority nationalities making up the main body of the population there. The word "regional" means places where minority nationalities making up the main body of the population live in compact communities, and the word "autonomy" means autonomy of minority nationalities making up the main body of the population there. The Han nationality makes up the great majority of the population of the country and there is no need for them to practice autonomy in the autonomous areas of minority nationalities, nor is it necessary to have Hans predominate in the autonomy organs. If personnel of the nationalities exercising autonomy do not predominate in the autonomy organs, then we are no longer practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that regional autonomy for minority nationalities means taking in earnest the predominance of minority nationalities and the supplementary role of the Han nationality in minority nationality regions. We must adhere to this correct principle. Of course, all autonomy organs of autonomous regions of minority nationalities should definitely ensure equal rights among different nationalities, encourage different nationalities to respect one another, to learn from one another and to help one another, continuously strengthen solidarity among nationalities, make the relationships among nationalities closer and eliminate prejudice and estrangement among nationalities. Failing to make efforts to this end is also wrong. In the past decades, a great number of Han cadres working in autonomous regions of minority nationalities have made indelible contributions to the revolution and construction of autonomous regions of minority nationalities, and they will continue to make important contributions. It is also a glorious task for Han cadres working in autonomous regions of minority nationalities to increase the number of minority nationality cadres in autonomy organs. The broad masses of minority nationality people will never forget the important meritorious deeds of Han cadres who have worked arduously for a long time in autonomous regions of minority nationalities and have earnestly and sincerely served the minority nationalities.

Evidently, the autonomy of existing autonomous regions of minority nationalities is imperfect.

Affairs concerning the whole country should of course be handled in a unified way only by the state. As to affairs concerning localities, they can and must be handled independently by autonomy organs in accordance with legal stipulations. Compared with ordinary local state organs with similar administrative status, the functions and powers of autonomy organs are undoubtedly more and greater.

With the development of socialist construction, autonomy in economic management and financial administration in autonomous regions of minority nationalities has become a conspicuous problem demanding great attention and a prompt solution. As early as 25 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong said, "In regions of the minority nationalities, it is necessary to study carefully to find out what kind of economic management system and financial system are really suitable." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 278) At present, there has been some improvement in the financial system and the economic management system of some sectors. More improvement should be made from now on.

The economic management system and financial system must fully respect the rights and interests of autonomous regions of minority nationalities and in particular the rights and interests of managing independently resources and enterprises in accordance with the state's laws. In exploiting and utilizing resources in autonomous regions of minority nationalities, state organs at a higher level should hold thorough consultations with autonomy organs and make proper arrangements so that the project will be conducive to both the development of the whole national economy and the development of the economy of the autonomous regions. It must be beneficial to the local people. In order to promote the development and prosperity of the economy and culture of autonomous regions of minority nationalities and to eliminate actual inequality among different nationalities, the state should do its best to give financial and technological assistance to autonomous regions in addition to promoting the self-reliance of autonomous regions of minority nationalities.

Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "...because in the past, reactionary rulers of the Han nationality oppressed and exploited the minority nationalities, it is natural and unavoidable that the minority nationalities take a skeptical attitude toward the Han nationality." ("On Several Problems of Our Country's Policies for Minority Nationalities" by Zhou Enlai) Therefore, in treating problems such as increasing the number of minority-nationality cadres in autonomy organs, autonomy and other problems concerning relationships among nationalities, the Han nationality should follow Lenin's teaching: "If we really want to handle problems with a true proletarian attitude, we must be very careful and must adopt an attitude of showing concern and making concessions.... It is better to make more concessions and be more moderate toward minority nationalities than to make insufficient concessions and not be moderate enough." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 36, p 632)

3. Strengthen the Legal System of Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities

"The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "It is necessary to persist in regional autonomy and enact laws and regulations to ensure this autonomy and the decisionmaking power in applying party and government policies according to the actual conditions in the regions." Stipulations on autonomy in our existing constitution are far from being sound. In his speech made on 15 September 1980 at the first meeting of the committee for revising the constitution, Vice-Chairman Ye Jianying pointed out that autonomy should be explicitly stipulated in the constitution. At present, the work of revising the constitution is underway. We believe that through revising the constitution, important legal guarantees for regional autonomy for minority nationalities will surely be provided.

Twenty-nine years ago, we formulated the "outline for enforcing regional autonomy for minority nationalities of the People's Republic of China" which played an important role in practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities. However, some contents of this law no longer meet the present needs. Therefore, it is our country's urgent need to formulate a law for regional autonomy for minority nationalities on the basis of 30 years' experience in practicing regional autonomy for minority nationalities and in accordance with the present new situation. At present, serious study on formulating this new law is being carried out by the departments concerned.

Rules and specific regulations on autonomy formulated by autonomy organs in autonomous areas of minority nationalities are important measures to strengthen the legal system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities. In May 1980, while in the Xizang Autonomous Region Comrade Hu Yaobang stated, "Laws and regulations in accordance with respective characteristics should be formulated to protect the autonomy of minority nationalities and the special interests of the minority nationalities." At present, some autonomous areas of minority nationalities have started to formulate rules and specific regulations on autonomy. This is gratifying progress.

Lessons of the past years have taught us that without the guarantee of a sound socialist legal system, it is difficult to implement policies for regional autonomy for minority nationalities. At present, in strengthening the legal system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities, we are confirming through laws the requirements of the policies for regional autonomy for minority nationalities and ensuring through compulsory means the implementation of policies for regional autonomy for minority nationalities. Only by strengthening the legal system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities, improving propaganda on the legal system of minority nationalities and resolutely acting according to legal stipulations can we truly implement policies for regional autonomy for minority nationalities. Therefore, this is a pressing matter of the moment and also a measure for a long time to come.

The experience of the past 60 years has amply proved that the CCP is the faithful representative of the interests of all the people of the Chinese nationalities and is the leading core of all the people of the Chinese nationalities. The party's policies for regional autonomy for minority nationalities have guided the minority nationalities to traverse a tortuous yet glorious course. Having survived the obstructions and sabotage of internal and external enemies and interferences of erroneous inner-party trends, the party has shown even more clearly its tremendous superiority and vigorous vitality. Without the party's leadership and without the policies for regional autonomy for minority nationalities, there is no thorough liberation, free development or happy life for the minority nationalities.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which was of great historical significance, and the 4th and 5th plenary sessions that followed put forth and implemented step-by-step a series of important decisions on ideology, politics, organization and all fields of the socialist construction, totally reversed the erroneous leftist orientation and, in accordance with new historical conditions, progressively opened up a correct road for socialist modernization suitable for China's conditions. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which ended victoriously not long ago, unanimously adopted "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," reelected principal leading members of the Central Committee and elected new ones. This session was another important meeting of our party and was a new milestone of our party and country in bringing order out of chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. In our work for minority nationalities we are now facing a very favorable situation which we have not seen for years.

As long as we adhere to the four basic principles, resolutely implement the Marxist line, principles and policies, seriously study and implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, seriously study "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and resolutely work hard along the direction indicated by the "resolution," the party's policies on regional autonomy for minority nationalities can be comprehensively implemented and pushed forward in good time. In addition, regional autonomy for minority nationalities will be strengthened and become better with each passing day, the unity of the country will surely be unprecedentedly consolidated, and the minority nationalities and the Han nationality will certainly realize common prosperity on the socialist road. Under the guidance of the party's policies on regional autonomy for minority nationalities, the minority nationalities are forging ahead with full confidence toward a bright future.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD PAST

HK211044 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 81 p 4

["Understanding the Documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of CCPCC" column by Sun Yefang [1327 0396 2455]: "Forgetting the Past Means Betrayal"]

[Text] Some comrades call the "May 4th" movement and the founding of the CCP, the rectification campaign criticizing Wang Ming's dogmatism at the beginning of 1940's and the "resolution" adopted at the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee and the latest "resolution," the three ideological releases in modern Chinese history. I fully agree with this viewpoint because the latest "resolution" thoroughly did away with the new dogmatism and personality cult advocated (first) by Lin Biao's "one word from Chairman Mao is worth 10,000 words" and (later) by Comrade Hua Guofeng's "two whatevers." Advocating the personality cult is inseparable from superstitious ideas and obscurantism.

The great historical significance of the "resolution" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is that it did away with the personality cult generated around Comrade Mao Zedong and turned Comrade Mao Zedong from a pseudo-god into a flesh and blood man. As long as a man lives, thinks and works, he is bound to make mistakes. The "resolution" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee appropriately evaluated the correctness and mistakes and the merits and faults of our party and Comrade Mao Zedong, struck down superstition and attained another ideological release.

It is wrong and dangerous to negate or underestimate our contributions to the country and the people in the 60 years since the founding of our party, because if we do so we would come to the conclusion that socialism is inferior to capitalism or at least we would lose our confidence in socialism. However, it is also dangerous to conceal or underestimate Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes, because if we do so we are bound to repeat our mistakes and retrace the old tortuous road. Therefore, the sentence "forgetting the past means betrayal" put forth by Lenin is absolutely true for each citizen of the People's Republic of China as well as for each party member.

I especially appreciate a passage in Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech given at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the CCP: "Of course, it must be admitted that both before the "Cultural Revolution" and at the time of its inception, the party failed to prevent Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous tendency from growing more serious but, instead, accepted and approved of some of his wrong theses. We veterans who had been working together with him for a long time as his comrades in arms, or who had long been following him in revolutionary struggle as his disciples, are keenly aware of our own responsibility in this matter, and we are determined never to forget this lesson." This passage by Comrade Hu Yaobang was an open self-criticism to the people of the whole country on behalf of the whole party.

No other party of the world is brave enough to do this. Khrushchev and his colleagues dared not do so. They had worked together with Stalin for a long time and had been put in important positions by Stalin. But after Stalin's death, they talked about this great man who had done meritorious deeds for the world's people as if he had no saving graces. It seemed as if they, people who had worked with Stalin for a long time, were not in the least responsible for Stalin's mistakes! Comrade Hu Yaobang acknowledged mistakes to the people of the whole country on behalf of all the leading comrades who had worked with Comrade Mao Zedong. This shows that our party's helmsman is confident in himself and in the party. We will draw due lessons from Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes and unite with all party members and with the people of the whole country to struggle to build our country into a strong and modern socialist country and to score unprecedented victories. Only individuals and political parties who are confident in themselves dare to squarely face their mistakes and frankly acknowledge them to the people.

Although I was criticized during the socialist education movement and was again attacked and persecuted at the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, I, being a pupil of Comrade Mao Zedong, did not realize Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes even then. This was simply because Comrade Mao Zedong had saved the revolution and the party on several occasions in the 28 years before the founding of the nation and led us in scoring one victory after another at the early stage after the founding of the country. Of course, being a pupil of Comrade Mao Zedong, my responsibility for his mistakes is not so great as that of his comrades in arms, but even so, as an old party member who has been educated by the party for decades and as a believer in Marxism and in historical materialism, does this lessen my mistaken participation in the practice of the personality cult?

Even before the victory of the revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong said in his report "On Coalition Government" given at the Seventh CCP Congress in 1945: "In the last analysis, the impact, good or bad, great or small, of the policy and the practice of any Chinese political party upon the people depends on whether and how much it helps to develop their productive forces and on whether it fetters or liberates these forces." What conclusion should we draw if we examine our achievements scored in 32 years since the founding of our country with Comrade Mao Zedong's standard mentioned above? The conclusion is: During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," our national economy was seriously damaged and our socialist construction failed to score achievements which it should have scored.

There are three different attitudes toward this objective fact:

One attitude is that of the enemy and of those who have no confidence in socialism. Their conclusion is that "socialism is inferior to capitalism."

Another attitude is to shut one's eyes and stop up one's ears, to hide one's sickness for fear of treatment and to adhere to the policy of nonrecognition. This is an attitude of those who have no confidence in themselves.

The third attitude is that of the "resolution" adopted at the sixth plenary session which acknowledges our mistakes, acknowledges objective facts and acknowledges that we are backward. But these are due to mistakes committed subjectively and not because the socialist system failed to be superior. On the contrary, we are fully confident in the superiority of socialism and in catching up with and surpassing capitalism. This is the only correct attitude.

What shall we do from now on? It is an unalterable objective fact that the time is short and the experience is insufficient. But if we overstress insufficiency in experience, we will become pessimistic and disheartened and will become narrow empiricists.

We cannot sit and wait for another 30 or 300 years until our sons and grandsons have gained rich experience before we make revolution and carry out construction again. As a matter of fact, if we adopt this kind of pessimistic attitude, our experience will not become rich even after 30 or 300 years. The only correct method is: to continue summing up experience and lessons and correcting mistakes and to forge ahead with even greater efforts. This is precisely the great historical significance of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of 11th CCP Central Committee.

STATE COUNCIL REGULATIONS ON URBAN SELF-EMPLOYED

OW180210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--The State Council recently issued a document policy "Regulations on Nonagricultural Urban Self-Employment," calling on all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments to implement the regulations according to their local conditions and in a planned and well-guided way. This document specifies the nature of urban self-employment, the scope of its operations and how to protect and develop urban self-employment.

The document says: Under the socialist conditions in our country, self-employed workers who abide by state policies and laws, serve socialist construction and do not exploit others are a necessary supplement to the state-owned and collective economy. Those engaged in individual economy are independent workers who support themselves by their own labor. Provided that the state-owned and collective economy hold an absolutely dominant position, restoring and developing nonagricultural urban self-employment is of great significance in developing production, enlivening markets and satisfying the needs of the people in their livelihood. All local governments and financial, commercial, light industry, supplies, industry and commerce administrative departments and banks must conscientiously support the development of self-employment units with funds, raw materials, sites, taxation and market management. Any discrimination against self-employed workers, any flagrant interference with them or taking negative attitude toward them is wrong and detrimental to the development of the development of the socialist economy.

The following is the scope for self-employed urban workers' operations specified in the document: small-scale handicrafts, retail sales, catering, service trades, repair work, transportation of nonmotor vehicles, housing repairs and trades which are needed in the service of the masses and in which the services provided by the state-owned and collective economy are inadequate.

As for who may apply for self-employment, the document stipulates: All unemployed youths with registered permanent residence in urban areas may apply for self-employment. Retired workers and staff members with special skills or managerial expertise needed by society who can impart their technical skills to apprentices may also apply for such work. If necessary and when approved by industry and commerce administrative departments, a self-employed worker may employ one or two helpers and a self-employed worker with highly technical skills or special skills may take two or three apprentices, but no more than five. In employing helpers or taking apprentices, a self-employed worker should sign contracts with them which should provide for the rights, obligations, terms and remuneration of both parties. Such contracts should be examined and certified by the local industry and commerce administrative departments.

The document includes the following stipulations on supporting and protecting self-employed workers:

All local governments and the concerned departments should make overall planning and positive arrangements for store fronts, locations, sites and stalls needed in the development of self-employment.

Self-employed workers should be allowed to adopt various forms of operation, such as processing materials provided by others, selling their own products, selling goods on a commission basis, setting up a vendor's stand, doing repair work in the neighborhood and selling goods along the street. Within the prescribed scope of their operation, self-employed workers may transport fresh goods and farm, sideline and special local products between cities and rural areas and sell such goods and products whose free buying and selling are permitted by policy, but they are not allowed to engage wholesale in these regards. As for supplying these self-employed workers with raw materials and goods involving planned supply by the state, the local departments concerned should include them in their plans and make positive arrangements for rational distribution in accordance with the principle of unified planning with due consideration for all concerned and treating all equally without any discrimination.

When self-employed workers cannot raise sufficient funds themselves for their operation, local governments and the departments concerned may help them raise funds; when they do not have enough working funds, they may apply for bank loans.

To encourage self-employed workers engaged in repair work, processing, catering and service trades which are urgently needed by the people but are now inadequate, the state should appropriately reduce or remit their taxes at its discretion.

Those self-employed who are engaged in trades which are really needed by the broad masses but produce small profits may apply for tax exemption.

The state should protect self-employed workers' legitimate business activities, profits and capital, and no department or unit is allowed to flagrantly interfere with them. No unit is allowed to seize their approved business locations or sites, and the local departments concerned must not suspend at will the supply of materials for self-employed workers included in their plans. Self-employment units should pay taxes and expenses according to the state taxation law and local governments' relevant regulations, but no department or unit is allowed to wantonly collect any expenses from them in any name.

Self-employed workers enjoy the same political rights and social status as the workers in state- and collectively-owned units. In joining the army and entering a higher school, the departments and units concerned should treat self-employed youths equally without discrimination. Self-employed workers' length of service should be counted from the date their business permits were granted and according to the time during which they have actually been engaged in self-employment.

The document calls for all self-employed workers to abide by state policies, laws and decrees, to engage in legitimate business activities and to accept the masses' supervision. They must not evade taxes, engage in speculation and profiteering, mix the spurious with the genuine or advance prices. Those violating state laws will be warned or face sanctions, their business licenses will be revoked or their legal liabilities investigated according to individual cases. Those who have engaged in speculation and profiteering and who have violated the law and discipline are not permitted to open any independent business.

INVESTMENT FIRM TO OFFER CONSULTING SERVICES

OW171318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--The China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC] will soon set up a subsidiary to provide consulting services to Chinese and foreign firms. Lei Renmin, vice chairman and vice president of CITIC, made this announcement today at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People. He said that feasibility studies form an important aspect of consulting services and such studies are something new in China. From now on all projects in China will be subject to feasibility studies, he said.

He said Price Waterhouse International will explain case studies to 150 people from Chinese departments, commissions, ministries, research institutes and colleges during a six-day symposium on feasibility studies beginning today. CITIC was established two years ago and has conducted trade negotiations with 49 countries and regions.

FUJIAN RIBAO CARRIES 1980 PROVINCIAL STATISTICS

HK180507 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 81 p 2

[Report by the Fujian provincial statistics bureau issued on 30 June 1981: "Report of Fujian Provincial Statistics Bureau on National Economic Development in 1980"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Fujian provincial party committee and people's government, the people of Fujian continued to implement the eight-character policy of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement and carried out the "special policies and flexible measures" in dealing with economic activities with foreign countries in 1980. Fulfillment of plans of the national economy was good. The proportions of the national economy were further readjusted and the external economy expanded fairly greatly. The total value of industrial and agricultural output totalled 11.681 billion yuan, an increase of 10.49 percent over 1979. Revenue and expenditures were balanced, with a slight surplus. The living standards of the people continued to improve.

Development of the main departments of the national economy was as follows:

1. Agriculture

The abnormal weather in the province in 1980 affected the growth of crops. The province carried out the party's rural economic policies, aroused the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of commune members for production and promoted the growth of agricultural production. As a result, the total value of agricultural output reached 4.133 billion yuan, an 8.11 percent increase over the previous year. Apart from peanuts, jute, ambari hemp and tobacco which showed decreases in output, grain and other industrial crops all increased in output.

The output of major products was as follows:

	1980	percentage increase over 1979
total grain output	16.038 billion jin	
of which run by the state and collective	15.483 billion jin	1.72
of which		
paddy rice	13.027 billion jin	1.83
barley, wheat	493 million jin	3.57
peanuts	2.2348 million dan	-4.59
rapeseed	402,200 dan	30.46
jute, ambari hemp	321,700 dan	-28.67
sugarcane	70.2414 million dan	7.91
flue-cured tobacco	259,500 dan	-16.48
tea	517,000 dan	13.45
fruit	2.5323 million dan	2.16

The province afforested 2,626,900 mu of land in 1980, a decrease of 284,200 mu compared with the previous year. Young saplings were growing on 6,178,900 mu, which was in excess of the plan. The output of the major forest products such as rubber, pine resin and dried bamboo shoots increased by a great margin compared with 1979. Nevertheless, forest resources suffered relatively serious damage.

Output of pork, beef and mutton increased greatly. Pigs and large animals in stock at the end of the year decreased in number.

The number of major animal husbandry products and the number of livestock was as follows:

	1980	percentage increase over 1979
pork, beef and mutton	484,024,800 jin	15.55
live pigs at yearend	6,870,200	-1.69
large domestic livestock at yearend	993,800	-0.16
sheep and goats at yearend	717,800	4.39

The output of aquatic products was 471,300 tons, a 4.07 percent increase over the previous year, of which the output of marine products increased by 3.57 percent, and freshwater products, 19.5 percent.

The production of state farms under the provincial land reclamation departments advanced in an all-round way. The grain output of the state farms under the provincial land reclamation departments was 0.4 percent higher than in 1979, oil-bearing crops, 25.6 percent higher, sugar crops, 21.7 higher and tea, 9.1 percent higher. The accounts of the state farms which yielded profits showed a 79.4 percent increase in profits, but nearly one-third of the farms still had losses in varying degrees.

In 1980 the province had 7,527 large and medium-sized tractors, 539 more than in 1979; 64,960 small hand-guided tractors, 8,958 more than the previous year; and power-driven drainage and irrigation equipment for rural use totalling 684,000 horsepower, a gain of 148,000 horsepower. The farmland plowed by tractors was 6,463,100 mu, accounting for 33.37 percent of all farmland. On average each mu of farmland had 186 jin of fertilizer applied, an increase of 34 jin over the previous year. Total electricity used in the rural areas came to 643.14 million kWh, 11.66 percent more than in 1979.

At the end of 1980, the province had 2,235 reservoirs with storage capacity of 100,000 cubic meters or more, an increase of 11.1 percent over 1979. These helped raise resistance to drought and ability to drain off excess water.

The provincial meteorological departments further improved the quality and correctness of weather forecasts and made positive contributions to the program of the national economy and to the service of agricultural production in particular.

2. Industry

The total 1980 industrial output value of the province was 7.55 billion yuan, 2.3 percent in excess of the plan and an 11.87 percent increase over 1979. Output value of light industry was 4.65 billion yuan, an increase of 15.54 percent over 1979, and that of heavy industry, 2.9 billion yuan, a 6.38 percent increase. The growth speed of light industry continued to surpass that of heavy industry. The weak links such as the power industry and building materials industry were strengthened. Products for supporting agriculture such as chemical fertilizer and insecticides increased by a big margin. The province reached or surpassed 71.67 percent of the targets for output of 60 major industrial products listed in the provincial plan. Those which increased in varying degrees constituted 66.67 percent compared with 1979.

Output of major products was as follows:

	1980	percentage increase over 1979
sewing machines	131,300	75.07
bicycles	27,600	73.58
television sets	31,467	263.32
radios	168,300	61.52
sugar	372,700 tons	14.96
raw salt	1.0365 million tons	8.19
cigarettes	231,200 cases	11.91
canned foods	64,700 tons	35.92
machine-made paper and paperboards	230,600 tons	4.72
chemical fibers	13,500 tons	19.47
cotton yarn	23,900 tons	20.71
cotton cloth	128 million meters/ 116 million square meters	8.47/9.43
crude coal	4,626,500 tons	-3.42
electricity	4.947 billion kWh	11.42
steel	241,600 tons	15.99
pig iron	320,300 tons	2.27
rolled steel	200,800 tons	-1.18
timber	3,831,200 million cubic meters	-2.66
resin	62,600 tons	14.65
cement	1.553 million tons	11.06
plate glass	950,400 standard panes	169.39
sulphuric acid	126,700 tons	14.25
caustic soda	66,600 tons	17.92
chemical fertilizer (calculated according to 100 percent effectiveness)	243,200 tons	24.65
chemical insecticides	23,600 tons	8.26
plastics	24,000 tons	17.07
power-generating equipment (500 kW and more)	59,300 kW	-8.06
tractors	110	-72.57
hand-guided tractors	7,741	-44.51
internal combustion engines	313,300 hp	-36.55

Industrial economic effect and quality of many products were improved. The variety of product design increased. Many products of the province were in the national advanced lists of advanced products. The input consumption of materials for products further decreased. The annual profits yielded by industrial enterprises showed an increase of 16.8 percent over the previous year. The total amount of losses of the enterprises under ownership by the whole people that ran at a loss was 14.8 percent lower than in 1979. Output value per worker of industrial enterprises under ownership by the whole people was 9,482 yuan, an increase of 4.22 percent over 1979.

3. Capital Construction

Total investment completed in capital construction in the province in 1980 was 1.33 billion yuan, an increase of 18.44 percent over the previous year. Investment covered by the national budget was 540 million yuan, a decrease of 5.7 percent compared with 1979.

Readjustment of the orientation of investment continued. The proportion of nonproductive construction rose from 21.42 percent in 1979 to 30.14 percent in 1980, including an increase of 69.57 percent in housing construction. Viewing the departments of the national economy, main stress was put on light industry, communications, telecommunications, scientific research, culture and education, health work and city construction.

The province had an available 680 million yuan worth of fixed assets through capital construction in 1980, a 15.62 percent increase over the previous year. The rate of availability was 65.81 percent. The added production capacity consisted mainly of facilities for producing 20,000 tons of coal per year, 3,520 tons of chemical fertilizer (in terms of 100 percent nitrogen content), power-generating capacity of 169,200 kilowatts, 158.4 kilometers of transmission line (11,000 volts and above), 304,500 kVA of transformer equipment (11,000 volts and above), 92,300 cubic meters of timber per year, 162,000 tons of cement per year, 26,876 cotton spindles, 9,600 tons of machine-made sugar and 8,500 tons of machine-made paper and paperboard.

The scale of capital construction in 1980 surpassed the capability of the province's material resources and financial strength, and the investment effect was relatively poor. Duplication in building factories in some light industrial trades was rather serious.

New headway was made in 1980 in the work of geological prospecting. New industrial reserves were: 17,000 tons of manganese ore, 10.79 million tons of coal and 143.35 million tons of limestone. New progress was achieved in the work of hydrological and geological surveying and prospecting.

4. Transport, Posts and Telecommunications

In 1980, railway freight transport was 17.32 million tons, 4.76 percent in excess of the plan, and railway passenger transport was 9.86 million passengers, 23.35 percent in excess of the plan. The volume of road freight transport of the provincial transport departments was 13.75 million tons, fulfilling the plan, and that of road passenger transport was 101.9 million passengers. The volume of cargo transport by ships and lighters was 5.11 million tons, 13.6 percent in excess of the plan, and that of passenger transport was 10.96 million passengers, 8.31 percent in excess of the plan. The volume of freight transport by civil aircraft was 562 tons, 34 percent in excess of the plan, and that of passenger transport by civil air was 19,354 passengers, 38.2 percent in excess of the plan. Compared with the previous year, the volume of railway freight transport increased by 0.18 percent, road freight transport decreased by 1.3 percent, cargo transport by ships and lighters increased by 12.31 percent, and freight transport by civil air increased by 100 percent. The volume of cargo handled at seaports totalled 6.02 million tons, 11.48 percent in excess of the plan, and an increase of 7.9 percent over 1979.

At present, transport and communications are still weak links of the provincial national economy, and they cannot keep pace with the needs of industrial and agricultural production and the development of foreign trade.

Posts and telecommunications transactions of the whole province in 1980 amounted to 39.544 million yuan, surpassing the figure for 1979 by 9.18 percent. Among these were a 22.11 percent increase in telegrams, a 0.89 percent increase in long-distance calls, a 15.3 percent increase in letters and a 5.73 percent increase in the circulation of newspapers and magazines.

5. Commerce

The total value of commodities purchased by the provincial commercial departments reached 4.613 billion yuan, topping that of the previous year by 16.2 percent. This included 1.497 billion yuan worth of farm produce and sideline products purchased, an increase of 9.17 percent over 1979. Total retail sales amounted to 5.42 billion yuan, and the retail sales of commodities reached 5.176 billion yuan, a rise of 18.11 percent over the previous year. Of this, the total value of retail sales of consumer goods was 4.304 billion yuan, a 19.81 percent increase over 1979. The amount of commodities sold such as food, clothing and daily necessities increased by a big margin. Of these, the sales of pork increased by 8.09 percent, fresh eggs by 17.57 percent, sugar by 10.05 percent, cigarettes by 9.96 percent, wine by 8.94 percent, tea by 36.21 percent, sewing machines by 78.53 percent and bicycles by 25.32 percent.

The total amount of the commodities kept in stock in the provincial commercial departments under ownership by the whole people in 1980 exceeded the figure of the previous year by 9.02 percent.

Some targets were not reached for purchasing major farm produce and sideline products in 1980. Too much money was put into circulation. The gap between the feasibility of commodity supply and social purchasing power widened. Certain medium and high-grade commodities fell short of demand. Some unmarketable goods were overstocked. Prices rose. The general level of retail prices (including state listed prices, negotiated prices and the prices of the rural market) showed an increase of 4.8 percent.

6. External Economy

The total value of exported commodities in 1980 amounted to \$361.4 million, 19.21 percent in excess of the targets for exports, and an increase of 47.52 percent over 1979. This included big increases of exported commodities such as chemical pharmaceuticals and machinery. The total value of imported goods was \$44.61 million, exceeding the figure for 1979 by 101.06 percent.

New progress was made in drawing in investment by Overseas Chinese and foreign investment. Six hundred and seventy contracts were signed for processing with supplied materials and assembly businesses, with a transaction amount of \$27.08 million, and \$3.01 million was made from processing and assembling. Forty-nine medium and small-scale compensation trade contracts were signed and \$9.08 million worth of equipment was imported. Ten contracts for joint ventures (using Chinese and foreign investment) with a total investment of \$9.97 million, 9 contracts for joint operations with \$860,000 worth of investment from foreign counterparts, and 10 contracts for importing advanced technology and equipment, were signed.

According to investigation in 17 counties and cities, the number of foreigners, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who toured the province totalled 135,000.

7. Science and Technology, Education, Culture, Health Work, Physical Education

Major results were achieved in science and technology in the province in 1980. Of this, 53 items were rewarded by the provincial government and 3 items were rewarded by the departments concerned of the central government.

There were 16 institutions of higher learning throughout the province in 1980 with a student body amounting to 38,500. Secondary technical schools had an enrollment of 38,400 people. There were 1,094,300 regular middle school students, 3,764,200 primary school pupils, and 418,800 children in kindergartens. Spare-time and television universities were reviewed and developed.

There were 2,129 film-projection units of various types, providing 909,300 film shows to a total audience of 755 million. There were 107 performing art troupes, 76 cultural palaces, 921 cultural centers and 26 public libraries throughout the province. The province had 3 broadcasting stations, with 35 transmitting and relay stations. There was 1 television center and 58 relay stations. The province produced 150 million copies of provincial and local newspapers, 95,378,200 books and 9,597,600 magazines.

The total number of hospital beds throughout the province in 1980 reached 45,172. There were 58,764 medical workers, 1,851 more than in 1979. They included 6,071 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 8,252 senior and 6,710 junior doctors of Western medicine, and 10,012 nurses in all. The province had 32,218 rural bare-foot doctors.

Eight hundred and thirty-seven sports meets of various types were held throughout the province in 1980. Seventeen provincial records, and two Asian records in track and field were broken. Thirteen first prizes and eight seconds were won. A Fujian man won the men's singles in the world table tennis championship. An additional 86,000 teenagers reached the standards set by the national physical training program.

8. People's Livelihood

Continued improvements were made in the livelihood of most of the urban and rural population in 1980 on the basis of developed industrial and agricultural production. As for the commune members, the average per-capita income from the collective economic basic accounting units was 71.89 yuan, 4.02 yuan more than in the previous year. Total income of the rural commune members increased remarkably compared with 1979, thanks to the fairly great development of sideline occupations of the commune members and the raised purchasing prices for some farm and sideline products. However, there were some members of the people's communes, the production brigades and production teams whose income was still relatively low.

Two hundred and thirty-eight thousand people were provided with jobs in 1980. They included young people waiting for jobs and other people in cities and towns, and 1980 university, college and secondary technical school graduates who were assigned work under the state unified plan. The total number of staff and workers totalled 2,311,100 at the end of 1980, 131,200 more than a year before. They included 1,674,500 in units under ownership by the whole people, an increase of 17,500 over the figure of 1979; and 636,600 in units under collective ownership, an increase of 23,700 over the number in 1979. Some 27,700 people operated individual businesses in cities and towns, an increase of 10,500 over 1979.

Owing to the increase in the number of staff and workers, pay rises for some staff and workers and the distribution of bonuses, the total provincial 1980 wage bill for staff and workers reached 1.544 billion yuan, a rise of 277 million yuan over 1979. The wage bill for staff and workers employed in units under ownership by the whole people totalled 1.17 billion yuan, 217 million yuan more than in the previous year, and that for the staff and workers in units of collective ownership in cities and towns was 374 million yuan, exceeding the figure for 1979 by 61 million yuan. Wages for staff and workers all over the province averaged 703 yuan, an increase of 14.87 percent over 1979, or a real increase of 8.77 percent after deducting the 6.1 percent rise in the cost of living index. The average wage for the staff and workers employed in units under ownership by the whole people was 729 yuan, representing a 14.9 percent increase over 1979, or a real gain of 8.8 percent, and that for those employed in units under collective ownership was 613 yuan, surpassing the figure for 1979 by 15.7 percent, or a real increase of 9.6 percent. However, price hikes affected the living standards of some families whose members had received no promotion and wage rises for a long time, as well as those who received no bonuses, or in which there were many members but only a few had jobs.

At the end of 1980, the savings deposits of the urban and rural population reached 1.14 billion yuan or so, topping the figure for 1979 by 40.7 percent.

Some 1,567,500 square meters of housing were built with investment in capital construction in 1980 for staff and workers in units under ownership by the whole people, an increase of 38.41 percent over the previous year. However housing in cities was still relatively short.

9. Population

At the end of 1980, the province had a population of 25,177,80 an increase of 298,500--1.2 percent--over 1979.

(Note: The figures of Jinmen County and Mazu Islands of Lianjiang County are not included in this report.)

SHANGHAI MILL EVALUATES ADMINISTRATIVE CADRES

OW210546 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Something new emerged at the 2d session of the 10th congress of staff and workers of the Shanghai No 12 cotton textile plant held a few days ago at which the staff and workers evaluated the plant's intermediate-level cadres through democratic discussion. Evaluating the administrative cadres of workshops, sections and offices by the staff and workers of the whole plant through democratic discussion was one of the topics on the agenda of this congress.

At the last congress held at the end of last year, the staff and workers of this plant evaluated the leading members through democratic discussion and elected a plant manager in line with the democratic process. To carry forward democracy and promote work, this congress of staff and workers again evaluated the performance of 61 intermediate-level administrative cadres.

In evaluating the performance of the cadres, representatives of the staff and workers called group discussion meetings at the workshops to hear the opinions of the masses and to review and analyze the job performance of those under evaluation. Representatives of the staff and workers also nominated 30 young intermediate-level cadres to the party committee for consideration. Workers said happily: We must enhance our sense of responsibility from now on as the masters of our own affairs and work closely together with the leading cadres to make our work a success. On the other hand, cadres under evaluation pledged to enhance their vigor, set better records, overcome shortcomings and do their work well to live up to the expectation of the party and the masses.

In connection with the above-mentioned report, the station editor's note comments: Under the leadership of the party committee and through the congress of the staff and workers of the Shanghai No 12 cotton textile plant, the staff and workers evaluated the job performance of the plant's intermediate-level cadres in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. This is a very constructive way of maintaining close relations between the cadres and the masses, improving work and running enterprises successfully. The masses of the staff members and workers not only have the responsibility in production but also in supervising leading cadres at all levels and personnel at the enterprise. They will report to the higher level for commendation those cadres who work hard; for criticism and reprimand those cadres who are irresponsible. They will report to the party discipline inspection organ and to the state public security and judicial organs to deal with those who have been derelict in their duties and violated law and discipline. Our cadres can make more achievements, overcome shortcomings and do their work well under mass supervision. Mass evaluation of the cadres is the carrying forward of the spirit of being the master of one's own affairs and a test of practicing democratic management of enterprises. We hope that the party committee of the enterprise will actively lead and support the staff and workers in performing as masters of their own affairs and in safeguarding the rights of the congress of the staff and workers. Trade union councils at all levels must do their best in upholding the system of the congresses of staff and workers and assist the party committees in carrying out in-depth and painstaking mass work.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ADDRESSES GUANGXI PLENARY SESSION

HK210548 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Unify our understanding, strengthen our unity, enhance our enthusiasm and do a good job of developing production. This was the central theme of the enlarged Fifth Plenary Session of the Fourth Guangxi Regional CCP Committee on studying and conveying the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee.

The participants unanimously held: The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic" unanimously adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the reelection of principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee and the election of new ones correctly reflect the will of the whole party and the desire of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They have expressed their firm support and are determined to unify their thinking and actions on the basis of the conclusion of the "resolution," unite together and look ahead and struggle to realize the grand targets of the four modernizations.

The enlarged plenary session of the regional CCP Committee was held in Nanning from 12 to 17 July. Present at the session were members and alternate members of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee; responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees; the party committees of the Liuzhou railway bureau and some factories, mines, stations, the party committees of the Guangxi Military District, the PLA units stationed in Nanning and the Nanning military subdistrict and people's armed forces department, and the party groups and party committees of all regional departments, committees, offices and bureaus and all institutes of higher education; and representatives of Red Army veteran cadres--totaling some 560 people.

Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, conveyed at the session the situation and the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. Some 2,500 party members and cadres of all organs directly subordinate to the regional authorities and those at and above the section level in Nanning Municipality and prefecture listened to the report on the session. Full of vigor and political enthusiasm, the participants concentrated their efforts and seriously studied the communique of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the "resolution" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's 1 July speech. They conducted warm discussions in groups and unanimously held: The sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee was yet another important meeting of far-reaching significance in the history of our party and constituted a new milestone for mobilizing the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to correct past mistakes and carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future. The "resolution" adopted at the sixth plenary session is a significant historical document shining with the radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is in line with the will of the party, army and people. Many comrades noted: The "resolution" has done a very good job in appraising the history of the past 32 years since the establishment of the PRC, in affirming the historic position of Comrade Mao Zedong, in expounding Mao Zedong Thought and in summing up past experiences and lessons. It has provided us with a (?model) in ideology, a basis in propaganda work, a yardstick in our course of action and a direction in forging ahead. We will certainly seriously study and implement it.

The participants were all very satisfied with the reelection of principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee and the election of new ones. They noted: Among the principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee, there are long-tested revolutionaries of the older generation who enjoy high prestige taking charge of the helm and acting as the mainstay. There are also experienced, intelligent and capable comrades who are in their prime of life working on the front line. They have ensured that our party and state will forge ahead along the correct course and we are all totally at ease.

The participants' study and discussions revolved around the question of appraising the historic position of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, and they freely expressed their own feelings.

In connection with their own personal experiences, some Red Army veterans and veteran cadres present reviewed the glorious combat journey of our party and said with deep feeling: Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought are inseparable from the whole history of our party and the many victories of our party. They are also inseparable from the future of China's revolution. In correctly appraising the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and upholding the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, we are actually affirming the glorious history of our party. On the other hand, in negating the historic position of Comrade Mao Zedong and casting away the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, we are actually negating the glorious history of our party.

The "resolution" has sought truth from facts and made an apt appraisal of the historic position of Comrade Mao Zedong and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought and the people are all sincerely convinced, Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great leader and teacher of our party. He has scored indelible meritorious achievements for our party, state and people and has made significant contributions to the progressive cause of mankind. Although he also made such grave mistakes as launching the Great Cultural Revolution during his later years, in judging his whole life, his meritorious achievements are primary while his errors are secondary.

The participants unswervingly pledged: We will continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding thought of our party and develop the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The participants unanimously held: The "resolution" has sought truth from facts and appraised the rights and wrongs and achievements and errors over the past 32 years since the establishment of the PRC. It has both fully affirmed the 10 major achievements since the founding of the PRC and pointed out the serious faults in guiding principles in our party's work. It has both affirmed the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and elucidated the grave historical lessons during the period. This is certainly beneficial to the people throughout the party and the country in clearly distinguishing between rights and wrongs and in unifying their thinking and understanding. This will certainly play a great guiding role in China's socialist revolution and construction in the future.

During their discussions, and in connection with the actual situations on all fronts, many comrades vividly explained: The history of the past 32 years was actually the history of the CCP in leading the people of all nationalities in China in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction and in scoring great achievements under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In spite of the fact that our party made some mistakes during the period, the "resolution" has handled this problem seriously, carried out analyses in a truth-seeking way and clearly distinguished the responsibilities. This shows that our party is a Marxist-Leninist party which is open and aboveboard. It is a party which is filled with youthful vigor and endless hopes.

The session held: The purpose of reviewing and summing up our past experiences and lessons is to unify our thinking, maintain an even pace and do an even better job of forging ahead. At present, after we have fulfilled the historical task of correcting past mistakes regarding the party's guiding thought, we must expend our major efforts in promoting socialist modernization.

Filled with joy and exultation, the participants cited a large number of facts and explained that since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, our party has gradually determined a correct road of socialist modernization which is suited to China's conditions. In just 2 and 1/2 years, the various works of our party and state have once again become more prosperous every day and there have been very good economic and political situations in China.

Practice has fully demonstrated that the policy decisions of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee are completely correct. The comrades of the whole party and army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined and also quite capable of building our country into a modern powerful socialist country. In spite of the fact that there are still many unavoidable difficulties, we have already opened up the course for forging ahead in victory, so long as we unite closely together, uphold the 10 significant experiences summed up in the "resolution," continue to implement the principles and policies determined at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and, while firmly grasping material production, strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we will certainly be able to make our party and the socialist cause under our party's leadership even more prosperous and flourishing.

At the closing ceremony of the session, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang spoke. After summarizing what was learned through studying at this session and answering questions raised by the participants, he formulated plans on three tasks which Guangxi should emphatically carry out in the second half of the year: Seriously do a good job of grasping the propaganda and implementation of the "resolution" and work hard to do an even better job of all tasks; further perfect the system of agricultural production responsibility, establish the system of agricultural production responsibility and put it on a sound basis, and promote the national economy; and specifically do a good job of rectifying public order.

He noted: The party organizations at all levels must grasp studying the "resolution" as the central task in the second half of this year and adopt specific measures to do a good job of firmly grasping it. Unify our understanding, strengthen our unity, enhance our enthusiasm and do a good job of developing production--this is the fundamental spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and is also our aim in and demand for studying the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and a criterion for testing whether we have done a good job of studying it.

In studying, we must grasp the key points, study penetratingly and thoroughly and obtain a clear understanding. We must bring democracy into full play, speak out freely and, in connection with the actual situation, enhance our ideology, guide our actions and solve all the existing problems. Particularly we must do a good job of grasping the study program for leadership cadres at and above the county level and the training of backbone party members and propagandists. In industrial and agricultural production, we must continue to firmly grasp readjustment and reform, implement various policies, do a good job of grasping the system of production responsibility and score even greater achievements.

At the closing ceremony, Qin Yinji, secretary of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, spoke on the question of rectifying public order. He emphasized: We must do a good job of promoting public order and uphold and develop the political situation of stability and unity so as to ensure the smooth realization of economic construction.

Through ample discussion, the session elected and reelected 10 comrades as members of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee.

CHANG JIANG FLOOD PEAK PASSES HUBEI DANGER SECTION

OW201540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--The heaviest torrent of the Yangtze [Chang Jiang] River in decades safely flowed through the Jingjiang section, known as the most dangerous section of China's biggest river, this evening, according to the central flood-prevention headquarters here.

When the flood peak roared past the hydrological station in Jianli County at seven o'clock this evening, the water level was 2.5 meters lower than the top of the dykes but still 10 meters higher than the flat plain lying north of the dykes. Nearly 200,000 people and army men have been watching the dykes along the 182-kilometer-long zigzag Jingjiang section which defends 530,000 hectares of farmland and half a million people on the plain. The peasants on the plain are harvesting early rice and transplanting late rice seedlings.

The water level registered at Jianli this evening was 35.77 meters, only 0.8 meters lower than the highest watermark of 1954, when the river experienced the heaviest flow in a century.

In 1954, the Jingjiang water detention basin, to be used only in times of great emergency to divert water from the Yangtze, was opened on several occasions to ensure the safety of Wuhan city. But it was not used this time.

The Jingjiang section, with many sharp bends and loops, was where the Yangtze breached its dykes and caused many disastrous floods in past history.

In all, 77 million cubic meters of earth was moved in the past three decades and more to strengthen and raise the Jingjiang dykes, and 6 million cubic meters of rocks were used to protect the base of the dykes. Now the dykes there stand 12 to 14 meters high and 6 to 30 meters wide, allowing two to ten lane traffic on the top.

The water level in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River is continuing to fall. At Cuntan station in Chongqing, the water level dropped to 175.38 meters at eight o'clock this morning, already 4.62 meters lower than the warning line.

The force of the torrent is weakening since the river bed downstream is wider and no heavy rain has fallen in the past few days, according to the central flood-prevention headquarters.

CENTRAL MESSAGE GREETES HUBEI ON ANTIFLOOD VICTORY

OW201542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council today sent a message to the government, army and people in Hubei Province congratulating them on their victory over the greatest Yangtze River flood peak since 1949.

At the same time, the message alerts people to remain vigilant, keep a close watch at flood waters, and continue working hard and in unity to seize the overall victory in this year's flood control work.

The flood peak, which was caused by torrential downpours in Sichuan Province upstream from July 9 to 14, "has now passed through the Jingjin section of the Yangtze River" without causing damage to the Jingjiang dykes that protect the Jiangnan plain, an area with 533,300 hectares of farmland and inhabited by five million people.

The Gezhouba Dam, China's biggest hydraulic engineering project, and its spillway, powerhouse, shiplocks and sand scouring sluice stood firm when the flood peak flow, measured at 72,000 cubic meters per minute, passed through the dam yesterday.

"This is another important victory following the conquest of 1954 and 1980 flood waters," acclaims the message addressed to the provincial party committee and government of Hubei, the People's Liberation Army Wuhan units, the PLA Hubei provincial garrison, the party committees and governments of Yichang and Jingzhou Prefectures and of the counties and cities under the jurisdiction of the prefectures, the Jingjiang flood control headquarters and cadres and workers at the construction site of the Gezhouba project.

The victory just won represents "a tremendous contribution" made by the army men and civilians to ensuring the success of China's economic construction, says the message.

It notes army men and civilians in Hubei Province "have put up a valiant and strenuous fight day in and day out at the dikes and the construction site under the scorching sun."

"The party Central Committee and the State Council admire your revolutionary spirit," the message says.

HUNAN'S QIANYANG PREFECTURE RENAMED HUAIHUA

GW172152 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the provincial people's government recently changed the name of Qianyang Prefecture to Huaihua Prefecture. With this renaming, the prefecture's name conforms with that of its seat. This will not only contribute to the four modernizations but also make things more convenient for the people.

SICHUAN CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK200159 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] The Third Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held its fifth enlarged plenary session in Chengdu from 16 to 19 July. The meeting conveyed, studied and implemented the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Attending the meeting were members and alternate members of the provincial CCP Committee, party member leading cadres of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC, and principal responsible comrades of all provincial organs, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, institutes of higher education, and a number of factories, mines, enterprises and undertakings.

The meeting studied the communique to the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the rally marking the party's 60th anniversary. Comrades Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong conveyed the spirit of the session. On the basis of studying this spirit, the participants discussed and adopted a decision on seriously studying and implementing it, to mobilize people throughout the province to study and implement the spirit of the session, unify their thinking, strengthen unity, boost their spirits, and promote production.

The plenary session of the provincial CCP Committee unanimously held: The sixth plenary session was yet another meeting of major significance in party history following the third plenary session. It was a session which summed up experiences and united for advance. It was a new milestone for the party and state in turning chaos to order, carrying forward the cause and marching onward into the future. The resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session is a scientific summation of the history of the 32 years since the founding of the state. It is a great historic document resplendent with the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is bound to play a tremendous guiding role in unifying the thinking of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country so as to make all-out efforts to build a powerful modern socialist state.

The meeting held: The resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session fully affirms the position of Comrade Mao Zedong in history and the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought. In studying the resolution, we must tightly grasp this core issue when studying the resolution. To correctly evaluate the position in history of Comrade Mao Zedong and uphold the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought means to affirm the party's glorious history.

The meeting held: With regard to this great political issue which has a bearing on the overall situation, the resolution applies Marxist dialectical and historical materialism to carry out scientific analysis and draws conclusions that find favor with the party, army and people and conform to objective historical truth. We must fully understand the long-term guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought for revolution and construction.

The meeting held: The historic resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session stands at the plane of the entire development of history, proceeds from indisputable basic facts, and correctly evaluates the achievements and errors in the 32 years since the founding of the state. It is a model in analyzing historical issues with a scientific attitude. The meeting expressed the belief that guided by the spirit of the sixth plenary session, and making full use of and developing our existing foundation, we will certainly be able to score still greater achievements in socialist construction.

The provincial CCP Committee's plenary session unanimously declared: We must apply the spirit of the sixth plenary session to unify thinking and understanding, unite to look ahead, unwaveringly uphold the four basic principles, and seriously implement the 10 main points embodied in the correct road for building a powerful modern socialist state, which have been gradually defined since the third plenary session. We must continue to maintain lofty revolutionary ideals and soaring revolutionary fighting spirit, unite as one and work in concert to promote the modernization drive.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Lu Dadong outlined further arrangements for antiflood and disaster relief work and for future work, on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Tan Qilong delivered a summation. The meeting called on the people throughout the province to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unite still more closely around the party Central Committee, and strive to accomplish the tasks put forward by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and build a powerful modern socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

SICHUAN RIBAO Editorial

HK200241 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Report on 20 July SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "The Whole Party Must Mobilize To Study the Resolution Well"]

[Excerpts] The fifth enlarged plenary session convened by the Third Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee has conveyed and studied the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. In connection with reality in the province, the meeting also adopted a decision on seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The decision called on party and CYL members, cadres and the masses throughout the province to swing into action to seriously study the resolution, promote production, fight disaster and carry out relief work, and strive to accomplish all the tasks put forward by the sixth plenary session.

In studying the resolution, it is necessary to get a good grasp of four points: 1) correctly understand the position of Comrade Mao Zedong in history and the guiding role of Mao Zedong thought on the party's work; 2) correctly understand the achievements and errors of the 32 years since the founding of the state; have a full picture of the tremendous achievements of these years; see clearly the superiority of the socialist system and solve, by integrating theory with practice, the problem of confidence in strengthening party leadership and upholding socialism; 3) unify understanding on the basis of the above two points, have a clear picture of the future tasks and the orientation for continuing the advance, and unite as one to look ahead; 4) fully understand the importance of the reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and the election of new ones, and further establish this strong belief: trust the Central Committee, closely unite around it, unswervingly implement the Central Committee's series of policy decisions since the third plenary session, follow the line of the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session, and advance along the correct road further defined and summed up for socialist modernization suited to our national condition.

The editorial says: At present large areas of our province are suffering one of the worst floods ever known in history. In places where the disaster is serious, the leading cadres at all levels must concentrate efforts on fighting disaster and carrying out relief work, apply the spirit of the cadres and masses and strengthen their resolve and confidence in carrying out self-salvation through production and rebuilding their homes. On the basis of making proper arrangements for the masses' daily life and production, it is necessary to organize systematic and planned study of the resolution, and organically combine the two great matters--study of the resolution and relief through production--to ensure that they promote each other and yield bumper harvests in both ideology and production.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FLOOD DAMAGE IN CHONGQING

OW211228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Thirty-two people were killed or missing when part of Chongqing was flooded on July 16, reports the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Altogether 220,000 people were affected when, after successive downpours, swelling flood waters brimmed over the Yangtze and Jialing Rivers that afternoon which converge in Chaotianmen of Chongqing, the biggest industrial center in southwest China. Houses for 55,000 households of the city and its outskirts, as well as 400 factories there, were flooded. Streets submerged under water accounted for 65 percent of the city's total area.

The majority of the people living near the confluence of the rivers were evacuated with help of People's Liberation Armymen, reports the newspaper. Machines and raw materials in 3,000 flooded workshops and 70,000 tons of cargo on the docks were salvaged.

Building materials are being transported to the flooded area to help restore homes for victims, who are provided with temporary shelter in classrooms, meeting halls, canteens and warehouses or in improvised tents built with plastic sheets and bamboo poles, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Medical teams work round the clock in the flood area and government commercial departments have ensured supply of grain, coal and vegetables.

BRIEFS

XIZANG ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Lhasa 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Tibet now has 21,511 kilometers of roads, linking Lhasa, the capital of the Tibet autonomous region, with 70 of the 71 counties on this "roof of the world." Transportation authorities of the autonomous region announced this week that 77 percent of the people's communes are accessible by road. In Tibet, a commune is usually a cluster of hamlets, many being located deep in snow-clad mountains. Built by the People's Liberation Army, the first two roads connecting Tibet with inland provinces, the Qinghai-Tibet and Sichuan-Tibet highways, were opened to traffic in 1954. Before that, Tibet was accessible only by difficult and dangerous footpaths. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 Jul 81 OW]

YUNNAN PRICE CONTROL CIRCULAR--The Yunnan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, demanding from July to National Day that all places throughout the province further strengthen the management of markets, continue to inspect commodity prices and strike resolute blows at smuggling, drug trafficking, speculative and profiteering activities. They have also organized four inspection groups to help all places carry out inspection work. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 81 HK]

YUNNAN MINORITIES' PARTY MEMBERS--In the past 4 years, Yunnan Province recruited over 12,000 minority nationals into the party. At present, there are party members among each of the province's 22 minority nationalities, and the total number of party members in the province is over 256,000. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 8 Jul 81 OW]

BEIJING PLA UNITS CITE OUTSTANDING FIGHTER

OW210351 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the Beijing PLA units held a victory meeting at a certain army location on the morning of 17 July to commend (Li Junjia), political instructor of a battalion under a certain regiment, who learned from Lei Feng persistently and made contributions toward building a socialist spiritual civilization. At the victory meeting, (Li Junming), political commissar of a certain army read the order by the party committee of the Beijing PLA units, awarding (Li Junjia) a first-class merit.

The order pointed out: (Li Junjia) is an outstanding model for the Beijing PLA units in learning from Lei Feng and in building spiritual civilization and a pace setter of revolutionary soldiers in ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength, who lays stress on military bearing, courtesy and discipline and fears neither hardships nor death.

The order called on the broad masses of cadres and fighters, staff and workers and their dependents to learn from (Li Junjia) seriously. Qu Jingji, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, presented (Li Junjia) with a citation, an emblem and prizes, and spoke at the meeting.

(Li Junjia), who spoke at the meeting, pledged to do first-class work to repay the party which educated and nurtured him and the people as well.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VIEWS PLENUM RESOLUTION

SK210257 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The municipal CCP Committee sponsored a report meeting at the people's stadium on 18-19 July attended by 10,000 persons to study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." Comrade (Yan Mi) of the policy research office under the State Council attended the meeting on invitation and delivered a report. His report detailed the drafting of the resolution and its great historic significance.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, emphatically pointed out the importance of studying the resolution. He urged party members to enhance their revolutionary and party spirit and earnestly strengthen the party in the course of studying the resolution.

Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, called on meeting participants to earnestly study and publicize the resolution. He also discussed arrangements for publicizing the resolution.

Other leading comrades of the municipal CCP Committee attending the meeting were Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Liu Gang, Xing Yanzi, Wu Zhen, Li Yanwu, Wang Yifu, Guo Chunyuan, Yang Huijie, Hao Tianyi, (Li Yuheng) and Zhang Fuheng. Some 10,000 party members and grassroots party branch secretaries heard the reports.

JILIN RADIO ON ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK180607 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "We Must Readjust Our Understanding of the Implementation of the Economic Responsibility System"]

[Text] At present, many enterprises and plants on the province's industrial and communications front are instituting the economic responsibility system with remarkable economic results. The economic responsibility system has demonstrated its unlimited vitality.

Practice has shown that the successful establishment of the economic responsibility system is instrumental in improving enterprise management. Since this work is a new task, it has created many ideological problems and misconceptions. Therefore, the issue of emancipating minds and readjusting our understanding has become an important issue meriting our attention. Many cadres still have some blurred ideas about the implementation of the system. They are: 1) regarding the economic responsibility system as nothing more than a reward system; 2) approaching it with lingering fears; 3) considering its implementation difficult; and 4) adopting a wait-and-see attitude. Some other people think that this system is designed to make workers work more and thus adopt a hostile attitude. These problems, if not properly solved, will certainly affect the implementation of the economic responsibility system.

[Word indistinct] departments at all levels must conduct positive ideological education among cadres and workers. They should raise their understanding of the benefits of the system, and the harms inherent in egalitarianism by citing specific examples--both positive and negative.

Only by explaining the significance of the system and the importance of its implementation can we enlist their active participation to successfully and realistically institute the economic responsibility system.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS MUSIC FESTIVAL

SK180305 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The fourth Changchun music festival opened ceremoniously this morning at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse. The festival, which was sponsored by the Jilin Provincial Cultural Bureau, the Jilin branch of the Chinese Musicians Association and the Changchun Municipal Cultural Bureau, was attended by over 2,000 professional and amateur musical workers from some 20 art and literature groups in Liaoning, Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces.

Leading party and government cadres of the province and Changchun Municipality and responsible persons of locally stationed PLA units including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, He Youfa, Yu Lin, Li Youwen, Zhang Kaijing, Li Diping, (Yang Qi) and (Wang Yinglie) attended the opening ceremony.

LIAONING CITIZENS URGED TO GROW MORE VEGETABLES

SK170836 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "Strive To Grow More Autumn Vegetables"]

[Text] Liaoning Province plans to grow 470,000 mu of autumn vegetables this year. However, some 20,000 mu still remain to be cultivated. One reason for this is that some comrades have the wrong idea that growing more vegetables may lead to monetary losses. In fact, this idea does not conform to the actual situation in our province.

Our province's vegetable supply is really good. There are plenty of vegetables of many varieties. However, we must realize that Liaoning is a predominantly industrial province located in the northern part of China and has primarily an urban population. Also, vegetables can be harvested only once a year in our province and people must wait for half a year for any profits. Generally speaking, our province's vegetable output does not yet meet the people's needs. Therefore, while making arrangements for the production of autumn vegetables, it is necessary to adhere to the principle that production should be greater than marketing. [Passage indistinct] At any rate, growing more vegetables is better than growing less.

As for the idea that growing more vegetables may lead to losses, what counts is not quantity but our work. Even if we do harvest an excessive quantity of vegetables, there is no reason to worry about profits. China is a large country and our province is big. Some localities reap bumper harvests while others do not. Wouldn't it also be contributing to the four modernizations to allocate our surplus vegetables to fraternal provinces and municipalities?

It is now the season to sow autumn vegetables. All localities should promptly accomplish the sowing plan to guarantee a bumper vegetable harvest this year.

GUO FENG AT LIAONING CCP COMMITTEE MEETING

SK192324 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The fourth enlarged plenary session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee was held from 11 to 17 July in Shenyang. Attending the session were members and alternate members of the provincial CCP Committee and party-member responsible persons of provincial level departments, mass organizations, municipal, prefectural and county party committees and central organizations stationed in Shenyang--379 persons in all.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, relayed the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee at the beginning of the session. Comrade Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a summation.

After hearing Guo Feng's speech, the session participants studied the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," the sixth plenary session communique and the speech delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the rally marking the 60th anniversary of CCP's founding. They spoke freely and enthusiastically discussed the resolution. They unanimously contended that the 6th plenary session is a continuation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. This is another important meeting in the annals of our party and a new milestone in our efforts to carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and to forge ahead in the future. This session will go down in history as fulfilling the historic mission of setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder in the party's guiding ideology.

The resolution adopted at the plenary session is a very important historic document. It affirms the historic role played by Comrade Mao Zedong and his thought, correctly sums up the major historic events since the PRC's founding and reflects the desires of the party, the army and people of all nationalities throughout the country. It charts a course for our future advance. They are convinced that the resolution will exert an important and far-reaching influence in unifying the thinking of the party and enhancing the morale of the people to work in unity to achieve the four modernizations.

The session participants unanimously support the results of the elections and reelections. They discussed the important role played by Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hu Yaobang during the historic transitional period of bringing order out of chaos. They pledged to rally more closely around the party Central Committee, unify their thinking in line with the conclusion of the resolution and firmly advance along the course charted by the third plenary session.

Through study and discussions, the session participants acquired a clearer understanding of the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. He was a great leader and teacher for the people of all nationalities in our country. Mao Zedong Thought is the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It is the fruit of our party's collective struggle and the crystallization of collective wisdom. Comrade Mao Zedong is the principal representative of this scientific thought. Mao Zedong Thought is a valuable treasure of our party. It will be our guide to action for a long time. We must firmly and forever hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

The session participants held the resolution scientifically analyzes and summarizes the components and scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. Seeking truth from facts, it also properly analyzes the mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong During his late years. This helped restore the true features of Mao Zedong Thought and uphold its scientific system. Through study and discussion, they gained a clearer understanding of the great achievements of the socialist revolution and construction undertaken by the whole people and led by the party in the past 32 years. The establishment of the socialist system is the greatest and most profound change in our country's history. The successes in completing the basic socialist transformation were brilliant. The achievements in the 10 years of initially building socialism in all spheres were tremendous. We must admit that there were many mistakes in the party's leadership, including the Cultural Revolution, which was comprehensive and protracted and prevented us from making greater achievements.

The resolution sums up 10 basic lessons and upholds the basic theories of Mao Zedong Thought: They are our guide to action. The four basic principles emphasized in the resolution are very important: They are the political foundation for the unity of the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country and the fundamental guarantee for the successful advancement of socialist modernization.

With regard to the future study of the sixth plenary session guidelines, the provincial CCP Committee put forth five demands:

1. Studying the communique, the resolution and the speech is a major task of the party in the remaining months of 1981. This study is an important ideological construction of our party which rivals the Yanan rectification campaign. Party organizations at all levels must enhance their understanding and strengthen their leadership to firmly grasp this work.
2. In the course of organizing and leading this study campaign, efforts should be made to ensure that leading comrades at and above the county level have properly studied it. Localities should convene party member and cadre conferences to relay the guidelines of the sixth plenary session and lay a good foundation for a comprehensive review of the resolution.
3. The resolution will be a guiding document of our party for a long time to come. It is a good example of summing up historical experiences by applying Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. A spirit of seeking truth from facts permeates the resolution. We must approach it with a correct study style and apply scientific standpoints, viewpoints and methods to study and analyze problems.
4. Studying the resolution and summing up historical experiences is necessary in unifying our thinking and closing ranks to advance. The process in this study is one of differentiating right from wrong, unifying thinking and strengthening unity. Through the study of the resolution, we should eliminate factionalism and all feelings of estrangement generated from the Cultural Revolution, internal turmoil and other problems.
5. The municipal, prefectural and county CCP committees should devise proper arrangements for the study in line with the requirements of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee and in accordance with their situation.

PREMIER CALLS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADING

OW171359 Taipei CNA in English 1347 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Taipei, 16 Jul (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday instructed the National Science Council [NSC] to continue reviewing the science policy to further upgrade the technological level of the nation.

During an inspection tour, the premier also asked NSC to recruit more experts from abroad and improve the investment conditions of the Hsinchu science-based industrial park.

"To meet the challenge of the 70s of the republic, all government organs should map out policies to suit their future developments."

Premier Sun also stressed the importance of social science in the overall scientific development of the nation. "The NSC should strengthen research in social science and recruit more scholars in the field to help solve the social problems resulted from fast economic development."

As the second national conference on science and technology will be held in February next year, the NSC must do its preparatory work well to make the meeting a success, he said. The premier then urged all personnel working in the fields of science and culture to spare no effort to make more contributions in the 70s of the republic.

LAWMAKERS WALK OUT OF MEETING OVER SUGAR TAX BILL

OW181227 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 12 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Taipei--During a meeting of the legislative yuan on 10 July, a number of legislators staged a walkout to boycott voting on a certain bill. After being briefed by Secretary General Chiang Yen-shih of the [Kuomintang] Central Committee on the incident, the KMT's central supreme policymaking authorities have expressed grave concern and have issued instructions for dealing properly with the incident.

The central authorities are very concerned about the incident. In addition to submitting a report on the incident, the central authorities have also coordinated with legislators concerned to solicit support for the examination committee's stand on the sugar tax.

Meanwhile, the procedural committee of the legislative yuan has decided to cancel temporarily a secret legislative yuan meeting which was scheduled for next Tuesday, to hold an open meeting to examine other bills, and to examine the bill in question as soon as the law-makers have calmed down.

Liang Su-jung, deputy secretary general of the policy committee of the KMT Central Committee, said that in nations of party politics, vote boycotting is a stratagem employed by an opposition party to oppose the ruling party. But in the incident on 10 July, of the 32 legislators who participated in the boycott, 22 were members of the KMT. This really made the incident serious.

He said, while bills are being examined at the current legislative yuan meeting, the ruling party has done a great deal of coordination work and has tried its best to avoid the need for going to a vote in the hope that compromises can be reached through coordination. The tax rate for sugar has been lowered to 15 percent in the draft revision bill of the commodity tax regulation in deference to the legislators' views, although the tax rate for sugar under the current law in force is 30 percent, and the executive yuan wants it lowered only to 20 percent.

He said, parliamentary politics have certain norms and standards that must be maintained, otherwise, parliamentary politics will become "mob politics." Vote boycotting by walkouts is a serious violation of the norms of parliamentary politics.

Liang Su-jung said authorities concerned of the ruling party quite understand the lawmakers' position. They want to reduce the tax burden on and win more construction projects for their constituencies. However, national construction is dependent on tax revenues. One cannot demand tax cuts on the one hand while expecting more construction projects on the other. Being the people's deputies to the central legislative organ, legislators must base their positions on the interests of the whole.

Chao Yu-hsiang, a legislator who led other legislators in proposing the bill on 10 July, said that the majority of legislators do not wish to see such an incident happen again, and that he has drafted a compromise bill which sets the tax rate for sugar at 10 percent, that of class-A cosmetics at 75 percent, that of class-B cosmetics at 50 percent and that of class-C cosmetics at 10 percent.

He said that he has already obtained nearly 20 signatures on his bill and expects to increase the number to 30 by the time the next legislative yuan meeting opens. He hopes that this bill will not cause any more trouble at the meetings.

LIEN HO PAO Editorial

OW190445 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Views on the Recent Incident of an Abortive Legislative Yuan Meeting"]

[Excerpts] At a secret meeting of the legislative yuan on 10 July to discuss a "draft revision to article 5 of the regulations on commodity taxes," some of the legislators advocated abolishing the sugar tax, causing a procedural dispute. When the chairman of the meeting ruled to put the dispute to a vote, more than 20 legislators boycotted the ruling by walking out of the meeting. As a result, the meeting was aborted.

Since the opening of its current session, the legislative yuan has performed its functions more vigorously than before, thanks to the fresh blood of 79 newly elected legislators. This makes people feel that the legislative yuan is no longer as it was before. On the other hand, however, because the backgrounds and circumstances of the new and veteran legislators differ, it is hard for them to avoid having divergent ideas which causes them to have conflicting views on practical issues. Such conflicts have tended to increase.

Most surprisingly, the confrontation between the new and veteran legislators has gone beyond the limits of the political parties, as in the recent incident as well as in their past conflicts. This has made it impossible for the ruling party to bring its organizational functions and party discipline into play. This is a phenomenon rarely seen in parliamentary politics since the enforcement of the constitution. What has caused this phenomenon? This is not only a question which all members of the legislative yuan should examine for themselves, but also a question on which the ruling party, which holds the absolute majority of seats in the legislative yuan should modestly make self-criticism.

We have always held that democratic parliamentary politics is the politics of compromise, tolerance, reasoning and discussion. After being elected to the parliament, anyone who accepts the principles of democratic parliamentary politics should keep within the bounds of parliamentary rules which have been established for years. There is no other alternative in this regard. Otherwise, the parliament cannot come to any decision through discussion.

However, our country has long mobilized the people to suppress the communist rebellion since the enforcement of the constitution. As a result, the legislative yuan has not been elected for quite a few terms, and it has been impossible to bring the special characteristics of party politics into play.

For the election of additional members to the legislative yuan to continue the legally constituted authority of the "parliament," it is a pioneering undertaking in the history of constitutional government in various countries. When such factors work together, they cause contradictions which are difficult to overcome as far as the "law" is concerned, (such as the questions of the different "terms" and the "total number" of legislators). This has also made it difficult for the organizationally well-experienced ruling party to meet the challenge of the new situation. Otherwise, the serious confrontation between new and veteran Kuomintang legislators and the defiance of party discipline by some of them would not have occurred.

Now that the incident of an abortive legislative yuan meeting has occurred, we sincerely hope that the ruling party will pay close attention to the great political implications of this incident and take proper measures to facilitate the exchange of views between the party and its legislators. On one hand, it should try to reduce and resolve the contradictions between new and veteran legislators; and on the other hand, it should try in every possible way to achieve the consensus of opinion on policy within the party in order to avoid the occurrence of similar incidents. This will strengthen the functions of the legislative yuan in discussing official business and create an image of unity and harmony for the ruling party.

In addition, we hope that all the members of the legislative yuan, both new and veteran, will realize that our country is now in an unusual situation rarely seen in the history of China or in other countries. For this reason, they should set store by the interests of the whole, put their personal feelings aside, broaden their horizons and work together with one heart and one mind. Only thus will they be able to open up new vistas for the country.

BRIEFS

FRG TRADE FIGURES--West Germany has become the Republic of China's No 1 trading partner in Europe with trade between the two nations reaching \$1,798 million last year. Of the figure, the Republic of China exported \$1,075 million to West Germany and imported \$723 million from that country leaving a surplus \$363 million. Taiwan exports mainly consist of machinery, electrical appliances, canned foods, textiles and plastic products, whereas imports from West Germany include chemical products, machinery, pharmaceutical products and pigments. Following the United States, Japan and Hong Kong, West Germany is now the Republic of China's fourth largest trading partner in the world. [Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Jul 81 OW]

MALAYSIAN CRUDE PURCHASE--The China Petroleum Corporation has reached an agreement with the National Petroleum Corporation of Malaysia to buy 5,000 barrels of crude from Malaysia daily starting this month. The agreement will expire in 1 year. (C.H. Lee), president of the China Petroleum Corporation said the Malaysian crude is sold at \$37 a barrel. A top China Petroleum Corporation official will leave for Malaysia in the near future to sign the contract. [Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Jul 81 OW]

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